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AND VOLUNTEER
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THE MILITARY SITUATION.

THE grand review at Washington is over. It is pronounced on all hands to be a magnificent success. The weather was delightful; the troops, some of whom showed the effect of preliminary parade drills, marched finely; the city was crowded with enthusiastic spectators, who vented their enthusiasm in continued cheers. The PRESIDENT and Cabinet, the Lieutenant-General, the Diplomatic corps, and distinguished guests were present upon the four platforms, ladies thronged windows and balconies, showing handkerchiefs and flinging flowers to the troops below. Officers pranced in great enjoyment, the heroes in the ranks marched steadily and good-humoredly along, while the spectators, hundreds of thousands strong, cheered till their lungs were hoarse. This fine ovation was all deserved. Heaven grant that our sympathies and gratitude may not be dismissed by an empty pageant, and that we may not feel that the account is squared with our defenders in the National ledger by the gay festival of Tuesday and Wednesday.

THE pleasant work of receiving surrenders goes on apace, both West and East. Acting Rear-Admiral THATCHER, on the night of the 4th inst., received written propositions from Commodore EBENEZER FARRAND, commanding Confederate forces in those waters, to surrender to him all the Rebel naval forces, officers, men and public property yet afloat under his command, and now blockaded by a portion of our naval forces in the Tombigbee River, and desiring a meeting with him to arrange terms of surrender to the United States. He accordingly met Commodore FARRAND at Citronelle, a point about twenty-five miles above Mobile, and accepted his proposal on the same basis granted to General RICHARD TAYLOR by Major-General CANBY, the latter having taken place at the same point and time. The formal surrender of the Rebel naval squadron in the Tombigbee River took place at Nanna Hubba Bluff on May 9. The capitulation was made to Commander EDWARD SIMPSON, fleet captain of the West Gulf Squadron. The following Rebel vessels were surrendered:

Jeff. Davis,	General Beauregard,
Robert Watson,	Duke,
Magnolia,	Sumter,
Marengo,	St. Nicholas,
St. Charles,	Reindeer,
Commodore Farrand,	Admiral.

Among the officers surrendered were Commodore Ebenezer Farrand, of Florida; Commodore L. Rousseau, of Louisiana; Captain Patrick W. Murphy, of North Carolina; Commander O. ap R. Jones, of Virginia; Lieutenant Julian Myers, of Georgia; Lieutenant James D. Johnston, of Kentucky; Lieutenant Charles W. Hays, of Alabama; Lieutenant Charles P. McGary, of North Carolina; Lieutenant Robert T. Chapman, of Alabama; Lieutenant F. B. Renshaw, of Florida; Lieutenant E. Lloyd Winder, of Maryland; Lieutenant John R. Eggleston, of Mississippi; Lieutenant O. C. Simons, of Virginia; Lieutenant John W. Bennett, of Maryland; Lieutenant Thomas L. Harrison, of Virginia; Lieutenant Joseph Fry, of Florida; Lieutenant W. P. A. Campbell, of Tennessee; Lieutenant Julian M. Spencer, of Maryland; Lieutenant James McEaker, Lieutenant Edgar L. Lambert, and one hundred and ten others.

The whole number of officers and men paroled in

JOHNSTON'S Army by General HARTSUFF is stated, on good authority, to be 29,924. Since the officers were compelled not only to sign their individual paroles, but also those of their respective commands, most of them took the precaution to have inspections of their men, and did not surrender such as had escaped from camp, although belonging to their commands. Probably JOHNSTON'S Army was over 40,000 strong at the time of the formal surrender. A correspondent of the *Tribune* humorously states, that, upon opening the paroling office at Greensborough, General HARTSUFF observed a Confederate officer who had been standing near the door from a very early hour. He pressed in eagerly and first signed the following to a parole already written out in his own hand: "Rear-Admiral and Brigadier-General, C. S. N. and C. S. 'A. R. SEMMES.'" The following is a tolerably correct account of the forces as surrendered:

HEADQUARTERS, &C.	
General Jos. E. Johnston, Commanding Army of the Tennessee, personal and general staff and executive bureaus, total.....	333
General G. T. Beauregard, "second in command," and staff....	24
Provost-Marshal-General, Army of Tennessee, and absentees reporting to him.....	241
Unassigned officers and men.....	106
Unattached officers and men, Army of Northern Virginia.....	15
Major-General L. L. Lomax and staff.....	12
Total.....	731
CAVALRY DIVISION.	
Major-General Butler, staff, &c.....	150
Cavalry Division.....	2,316
Total.....	2,466
HARDEE'S CORPS.	
Lieutenant-General W. J. Hardee, staff and headquarters....	201
Major-General Brown.....	82
Major-General R. F. Hoke.....	64
Major-General Cheatham.....	163
Officers and men.....	9,090
Total.....	9,560
STEWART'S CORPS.	
Lieutenant-General Stewart, staff and headquarters.....	109
Major-General E. C. Walthall.....	74
Major-General Loring.....	15
Major-General P. Anderson.....	41
Officers and men of the corps.....	8,586
Total.....	8,824
S. D. LEE'S CORPS.	
Lieutenant General S. D. Lee, staff and headquarters.....	116
Major-General Hill, staff and headquarters.....	22
Major-General Stevenson, staff and headquarters.....	53
Officers and men of the corps.....	4,765
Total.....	4,956
NAVAL BRIGADE AND UNATTACHED.	
Rear Admiral R. Semmes, officers and men.....	306
Medical officers, stewards and attendants, and officers and men, patients in hospital.....	1,002
Unattached, reserve artillery.....	1,252
Detachment reporting to the Commandant Post at Greensborough.....	717
Grand total, present and paroled, officers and men.....	29,924

General WILSON has been carrying out in Georgia and Florida the terms agreed upon between SHERMAN and JOHNSTON. General UPTON was detailed to conduct the surrender at Augusta, General McCook at Tallahassee, and General CROXTON at Macon. On the 6th inst., however, General MOLINEUX, of General GILLMORE'S force, assumed command at Augusta, took possession of about \$10,000,000 worth of stores of the ordnance, commissary and quartermaster departments, with the powder mills, capable of manufacturing twelve thousand pounds of powder per day, over seventy thousand bales of cotton and \$45,000 in bullion.

On the 9th inst., General JEFF. THOMPSON had a conference with Colonel DAVIS, of General DODGE'S staff, on terms of surrender, at Chalk Bluffs. THOMP-

SON assumed that the Confederacy would yet succeed, saying he would have hope as long as JEFF. DAVIS lived, and there was a Rebel Secretary of War; that his only object in giving any attention to the summons to surrender was on account of the hardships that the people in his district were undergoing for want of food and other necessities of life. General THOMPSON'S forces were not collected in camps at the time, but were scattered throughout Northern Arkansas, from the Mississippi River to the western boundary. On the 1st of May he had collected them together and paroled them for the season, to allow them to put in crops, but they were required to hold themselves in readiness to resume their arms and march at any moment. No considerable body was collected at any place, all of them nearly being at work on their farms. The country is quite impoverished, and such a course was necessary on his part to create sustenance for the women and children. He agreed to call his troops together at Witsburg, Arkansas, on the 25th inst., and at Jacksonport, on White River, on the 5th of June, to be formally surrendered and paroled. All arms, ammunition and public property were also to be brought in and given up.

So, one after another of the Rebel forces has surrendered, east of the Mississippi, and the PRESIDENT'S Proclamation treating all armed opponents of the Union in that region as guerrillas, henceforth, is perfectly proper and wise. KIRBY SMITH is still defiant in his own regions, but General SHERIDAN will soon break down all opposition. The latter has already arrived at the West, and will soon be at the scene of hostilities. Some of his cavalry generals accompany him. He will "clear out" Texas as he cleared out the Shenandoah Valley. It is reported that KIRBY SMITH was killed by Major MCKEE, in consequence of a difficulty growing out of a cotton speculation.

The Sixth corps has been doing duty at Danville for nearly a month, but it is now finished. On the 15th preparations were made to transport the corps to Richmond. The whole corps was to have been at Richmond on the 20th or 21st, whence it would start for Alexandria. The Third division left Danville on the 16th, and the Second on the day following. A detail from the Twenty-fourth corps relieved HYDE'S brigade from provost duty.

A singular affair occurred at Memphis on the 18th, 1865, which, for want of official or private information, must be given according to the dispatch. That dispatch states that the influx of paroled Rebel troops into Memphis caused a great excitement among the negro troops. They got up a plot to kill every Rebel soldier in Memphis in revenge for the Fort Pillow massacre. The plot was discovered and the white troops were put on guard to watch the movements of the negroes. At a given hour the negroes attempted to come out of the fort to carry out their purpose when they were ordered back. The negroes refused to obey the order and a fight forthwith ensued. After a sharp conflict twenty of the negroes were killed and wounded and driven back in confusion into the fort. A strong guard is now kept over them.

JEFF. DAVIS, the knight of the petticoats (for, although he probably was not rash enough to actually don that mysterious species of feminine gear, or even to get into a quiet pattern of hoop skirts, yet since he actually got on some sort of a wrapper or gown, will be known is history as receiving the Order of the Pet-

ticoat), arrived at Macon on the 14th, and was then sent under guard to Augusta, and thence to Savannah. The route through Nashville was not adopted as being injudicious. At Savannah, DAVIS, with his wife and four children, Messrs. A. H. STEPHENS, C. C. CLAY, REAGAN and others, General WHEELER and staff, and other captured officers, took the steamer *W. P. Clyde* to Fortress Monroe, under escort of the *Tuscarora*. Colonel PRITCHARD and a part of the battalion of the Fourth Michigan cavalry, who effected the capture of DAVIS, formed the guard. DAVIS was sent to the cell prepared for him in the second tier of casemates.

Under the order from the War Department, providing for the mustering out of all officers and soldiers whose terms of service expire on or before September next, the entire Third division of the Ninth corps, commanded by Major-General HARTRANFT, and composed of between five and six thousand one year men, will be mustered out.

In the report of the last Board of Visitors to the Naval Academy the necessities of the institution are clearly presented. The suggestions they make at the close of the report for the consideration of the Department, as the results of their examination and conferences, in reference to the further development of the institution and the extension of nautical education generally, merit careful attention. The visitors recommend:

1. That the pupils of the Naval Academy be designated as *naval cadets*—simply as *candidates* for the lowest official rank in the Navy, and that no cadet be rated as midshipmen, "until he has had at least eighteen months of professional practice afloat, to wards which time the actual time at sea of each experimental cruise shall be credited."

2. That the present custom of selecting candidates for admission be immediately abandoned, and that all appointments be hereafter made in consideration of the personal merit of the applicant, ascertained by a public competitive examination, conducted before an impartial tribunal, constituted as shall be prescribed by law, and in connection with this change in the mode of appointment, that a revision be made of the conditions as to the age, bodily vigor and general knowledge of candidates.

3. The establishment of seven departments or schools, in each of which the course of instruction shall be far more comprehensive and thorough than is now practicable where the branches constitute parts of a single course. Each of these departments or schools to be opened to a certain number of candidates, on competitive examination, from each State—no matter where they may have received their education—and permission to be given to officers of any rank to extend their knowledge of either of these departments with the more advanced text books and means of instruction.

4. The encouragement of Naval institutes as temporary courses of instruction for the benefit of officers on furlough or a shore duty, and the inauguration, under the auspices of the Navy Department, of a system of navigation schools and naval instruction, in addition to and in connection with our present system of naval apprenticeship. This recommendation is accompanied with the presentation of the outline of such a system as is proposed.

5. The appointment of a council or board of naval education, to give unity, stability, thoroughness and general efficiency to the inspection and operation of the large system of naval education contemplated in the foregoing suggestions.

6. The appointment of an inspector of studies, to report frequently to the Academic Board every infraction of the programme of studies, in order to secure thoroughness in every department.

And finally, that greater publicity be given to all documents which set forth the objects and operations of the Naval Academy. This last recommendation we heartily endorse, as it will save us from the labor of responding to the applications we are constantly receiving for information on these points.

Many of the suggestions thrown out by this Board are most excellent, and comprehend nearly all the ideas for the advancement of the good of the service, which have appeared from time to time in the columns of this JOURNAL, besides others of great value, showing that the gentlemen composing the board brought to their task an unusual amount of earnestness and ability.

ON TACTICS IN GENERAL.

If there is a science in which the value of expressions is far from being determined, and in which definitions do not reply to the aim they propose—an immutable clear and thorough explanation, accepted by all, of the technical terms which scientific language is of necessity forced to make use of—it is certainly the military science.

Open ROCQUENCOURT, DUPOUR, JOMINI, BISMARCK, DEL DUERO, VIAL, DUPARC, &c., &c., French, Spanish, German, Swiss and Belgian, all differ, if not radically, at least as to shades.

The Belgian school teaches logistic, which the French school ignores. All mingle strategy more or less with tactics, and make manoeuvring not a link of union, but of confusion. How many professors of military art teach that the strategical march lasts several days, and that the tactical march lasts only a few hours! Therein lies all the difference to them; the logic of their teaching, the analytical art, of their intellect go no further. This reminds one of a professor of geography teaching his pupils that the difference between a stream and a river is that one is bigger than the other.

When instruction has not yet arrived at comprehending the importance of definitions, it is still in its infancy; military instruction is the least advanced of any. The professors of military art and the special schools of Europe are young officers, generally very learned, that is to say, capable of repeating in a manner more or less elegant and clear what they have learned in books, but incapable of making any innovation and causing science to advance through their personal experience. The time of ROCQUENCOURT is gone by; he was a man who had served as an officer of staff with generals-in-chief during all the wars of the Empire before teaching, and whose instruction was the result of observation and notes amassed with care, one by one, on every battle-field during twenty years of war.

This want of the needed innovation in the science itself has caused a rut, so to speak, into which instruction has sunk for thirty years past, and which it is fully time to raise it from.

We propose to place under the eyes of the military public of America, ideas, accepted or not, which experience, practice, study, and our own observation suggest to us. As far as is in our power, we will abstain from quotation. We have little admiration for this manner of displaying erudition, destined to conceal the real nullity of the author, the immediate result of which is to deceive the reader, and present to him as authority beyond discussion, errors which have often no other merit than the consecration of time, and to transform him into a scientific Catholic, destined to believe without comprehending, in a word, to paralyze intellect and keep science at a stand still.

Of all the different branches of military science, tactics is incontestably one of the worst defined and one of the most backward. We propose not to treat the matter thoroughly, which would necessitate a volume, but to write a few articles intended to indicate the principles of important reforms, worthy of attracting the attention of men of the profession. But as, before all, it is necessary to be understood, and as, in order to be understood, it is necessary to speak the same language, we will define what we understand by strategy, logistics, and tactics, in view of the logic of facts, and without regarding what is accepted.

Strategy begins with the plan of campaign and ends with it. It consists in determining the general rules by which the campaign which is about to open will be conducted; it is based upon politics, properly so called, on the general politics of war and on the profound knowledge of all the parts which constitute that whole which is called an army. The product of study, experience and reflection, it only crosses the limits of the cabinet of the minister of war under the form of a plan of campaign, to enter the domain of logistic which will comprise all the first part of the execution of the plan, the setting the troops in motion and the preparatory measures.

Logistic will amass on the base of operation in the *place d'armes* determined upon in advance by strategy, the provisions necessary for the march of troops; will establish hospitals, magazines and arsenals; make sure of the means of transportation; and generally prepare the *matériel* necessary for the execution of the plan of campaign. It is logistics which will indicate to the general-in-chief the best routes to follow to repair from the base of operations to the objective, and the best measures to take to lead the troops to the field of battle, where it will give place to tactics.

Logistics is then the science of the march, properly so called, embracing all the measures preliminary to setting the troops in movement, as well as all those relative to the accomplishment of the movement. It consequently comprises what the most part of military authors call *strategical manoeuvres*; although we cannot understand the fitness of this expression: all is strategical since the plan is strategical, and as the plan comprised all, we defy any, by applying the adjective strategical to any part soever of the plan, to determine it in a clear and special manner. Tactics form part

of a strategical plan; how then can a manoeuvre be distinguished from another by the adjective tactical or strategical?

But if we say a logistic manoeuvre, every one will understand, after the definition we have given of logistic, that we mean a preparatory manoeuvre, having as its aim to lead the troops to the point where they are about to fight.

Tactics begin on the manoeuvring-ground and end on the battle-field. Their aim, on the manoeuvring-ground, is to teach every one, from the soldier to the general-in-chief, how to derive the maximum of effect from the military resources at his disposal. On the field of battle, they comprise the application of all that has been taught upon the manoeuvring-ground. They are then a science purely of execution, the action of which, prepared by its elders, strategy and logistic, is their conclusion and end.

It results from this definition of the three great fractions of military science, that strategy is more particularly within the domain of governments, seconded by the minister of war and the general-in-chief.

Logistic is more especially the science of the head of staff, inspired by the general-in-chief, and seconded by the heads of the different services, particularly those of artillery, health, and the administration of engineering and the pontoon service.

Tactics will be essentially the affair of the general-in-chief, seconded by his lieutenants at the head of the troops.

It is to this last part that we wish to pay attention, beginning with the tactic-maneuvres. We will call evolution the manoeuvre gone through with. Thus, a troop moves from one point to another, it accomplishes an evolution, and the means it makes use of to accomplish it is a manoeuvre. A troop passes from the order of battle to the order of column, and reciprocally. This is an evolution; it accomplishes this evolution by deploying or by wheeling about; deploying and wheeling about are manoeuvres.

This being admitted and determined once for all, we will enter upon our subject, first establishing the general principles of tactics, then passing in review the different modes in which these principles are applied by different powers, and concluding by suggesting the modifications which we think it useful to introduce in the old regulations. C.

MILITARY DISCIPLINE AND EDUCATION.

The epoch has now arrived for the consideration of the principles on which to base the reorganization of our national forces. In the soldiers, we must look not only for discipline, but for willing, intelligent obedience. All the discipline in the world could never have made such a body of troops as CROMWELL'S "Ironsides," as DAMPIER'S and BUCQUOY'S cuirassiers, as TILLY'S Walloons, as GUSTAVE'S "Yellow (Finn) Regiment," as PICCOLLOMINI'S cuirassiers, as BONAPARTE'S "Corps d'Elite," as the Algeria-formed Zouaves, as that column of Continentals which, under DE KALB, nearly retrieved the fatal field of Camden, pierced the British line, and fought on until almost annihilated.

Intelligence and loyalty—that is, patriotism in the purest sense of the word—are as important elements of a republican soldier's education as WALLENSTEIN'S discipline, GUSTAVE'S sense of religious duty, and FREDERIC'S minuteness of tactical execution. The idea which the Duke of FRIEDLAND hammered into his iron bands, who rolled irresistibly over all opposition from the Danube to the extreme point of Jutland, proved how vain are regulation and experience when brought into antagonism with thought, duty, and consciousness of right. "The word is free, the thought is dumb, obedience blind," was sufficient to shatter bodies held together by cognate sentiments, awakened and enforced by less vigilant ability and autocratic power. Such a military education never produced an infantry like the British column at Fontenoy, which seemed, like a magic tower of the Italian poet, repairing by some innate force the breaches made upon its faces and flanks by the enemy's missiles. The Spanish infantry, which had become the wonder of the world, was a mere creation of a discipline, born of an iron rule like WALLENSTEIN'S and ALBA'S. And yet it melted away, and was swallowed up as the earth absorbs a melted glacier, before the fire of the Duke d'ENGLIEN'S cavalry, kindled by the enthusiasm of example, and inflamed by the lightning of genius.

That sober thought which recognizes the importance of a principle, that solemn feeling which originates in the fervid love of free institutions and of a free country, emphatically every individual's own, when awakened to a full conception of the necessity of perfect obedience, will make any troops, like the Americans, invincible. The question how to effect this, is one which invites the attention of every reflecting patriot. A West Point education alone will never do it. It may direct it, but the elements of a successful system for our country lie deeper than routine. No general, great as some of our generals have proved themselves; no institution, however scientific and superior, as West Point has shown itself to be in the Mexican and Southern wars, brought this struggle to a successful conclusion. Under

God, the victory is due to the individual superiority of our Army. Their practical intelligence gave them a steady, trustworthy force, a moral discipline, a general excellence which no military science could ever have produced.

No military system of the old world can ever be adopted as an inflexible model for an American organization. As a whole, perhaps, the most advantageous military system to serve as a model for our own is the Swiss. It is very nearly perfect in principle, though not so in practice. The Swedish Infanterie, the Russian and Austrian Military Colonies, doubtless rear and maintain very steady bodies of troops, suited to the condition of populations stationary as to ideas. But they would never do in this land of alternating administrations and fluctuating views of expediency. Their effective maintenance and durability depend upon sovereignty, hereditary, despotic, and unaffected by representative administration. The Prussian Landwehr and Turkish Redif have furnished numbers, but not quality. The scientific arms and the cavalry service, the latter the "arm of the moment and of decision," to be really effective must be permanent, if not in numerical, certainly in educational and stamm or cadre force. The Austrian system of mingling an effective force, permanently maintained, in connection with subordinate sources of supply by nuclei Stamm-corps or Cadres, might be advantageously developed and applied in this country. The Hollandish idea of a militia organization which maintains a militia whence detachments go into camp with regular troops, at and for stated periods, at which time the militia are subjected to the same discipline as the regulars, is suggestive and excellent. National Guards, in the ordinary acceptance, are what ours proved on the first field of Bull Run. However, all these are more or less modifications of the Prussian Landwehr system, which has resulted in demonstrating that in a crisis and for active operations the regular army alone can be relied upon against old and regular forces. It was only, as in 1812, '13, '14, '15, when an ideal force, a patriotic fervor, a whirlwind, so to speak, of moral exaltation seized upon, carried away and impelled the German Landwehr, that it became capable of overcoming the French veterans and experienced troops. Even in this case much of the success was due to the sagacious preparation and disciplinary education adopted and enforced through the exertions of STEIN and SCHARNHORST. These master-minds, by disciplining successive levies replaced by new recruits as fast as each preceding corps reached a certain point of military development, succeeded in permeating the whole population with military ideas.

Religious enthusiasm and patriotism without commensurate instruction, sufficed to make the Russia serfs die like heroes at Borodino, but did not suffice to save Moscow. Like causes lost many other fields where the Russian masses demonstrated the truth of NAPOLEON's remark when he saw them writhing under the fire of his guns, that "they were unable to stay, yet unwilling to abandon the field." With all their patriotic willingness, they lacked the essential element of intelligent individual energy, something which must be instilled prior to tactical instructions, or else discipline is resultless. The same steady energy which swarmed out NAPOLEON's iron-bands at Gross Beeren, on the Katsbach, at Dennewitz and on the Partha, made Ligny a shambles and Waterloo an irretrievable catastrophe, has swarmed out Southern desperation. The origin of this inestimable force lies in educating a people up to the requisite standard, and must be instilled with the rudiments of common education.

USAGE AND ROUTINE IN THE NAVY.

NO. VIII.

The officer in charge of the berth-deck sees hammocks up, and reports to the officer of the deck; he obtains orders from him for cleaning the deck; in port, sweeps down before wetting down immediately after the hammocks are up; at sea, sweeps down after hammocks are up, but cleans the deck after breakfast and quarters; he sees that the deck, gratings, combings and hatches are well scrubbed or holystoned, those parts of the deck particularly about stanchions near bulkhead, combings, lockers and under bag racks, and that it is properly dried up. When clamping with hot water in damp or cold weather he sees that it is dried up as fast as clamped, before the water has time to cool; before holystoning he reports to the officer of the deck, and if the bags are piped up, he sees that all are taken on deck; he sees that lumber in the waterways is removed and the deck well holystoned and dried up before it is replaced; he keeps the whitewash in order, allowing no hammock to be hung with clues or lariards across the corner of a beam or knee; he has a passage way kept clear of hammocks on the starboard side of the deck to the sick bay; he superintends the cleaning of the sick bay, fore passage, storeroom, cockpit, when cleaning berth-deck, or according to special orders; superintends the serving of small stores, and of provisions in sloops; has all paintwork on the deck and that to main-deck hatches wiped off after washing down every day, and scrubbed, when the deck is

holystoned, with salt water, canvas and sand; he sees that the starboard side of the deck is kept clear in port; has the deck ready for inspection each day at ten o'clock A. M. or in accordance with orders; maintains order upon the deck, and requires prompt obedience to all orders given there; sees that sweepers do not neglect main-deck ladders, or that part of the deck around stanchions, masts, combings, bulkheads, or under bag racks and around mess chests; he has whitewash put on with care once a week—on Friday morning or according to general orders—and when necessary reports to the executive officer that the whitewash may be scraped off or rubbed down and renewed; he sees that hatch cable-compressors are always in readiness for use, the tackle falls in order, and when the anchors are down, securely belayed; he keeps ironwork and spare anchor neatly blacked. When the galley is on the berth-deck, he sees that the master-at-arms has the fire extinguished before eight o'clock P. M.; he has the bags taken out of racks or from the jacks by the cooks before breakfast and before supper, and that each man bestows his own in its proper place after he has used it; he messes the crew by watches and parts of the ship according to orders of executive officer, and berths them according to watch numbers, the boys and marines on the after part of the deck.

The master's mate or officer in charge of holds is responsible for the stowage of everything in the holds, that it is properly dunnaged, is secure from stitching away, and in good order; that each day's provisions can be obtained without too much breaking out, and that provisions and stores are not injured by being frequently broken out and re-stowed, that the captain of the hold does his duty, that he keeps the combings of the hatches properly cleaned, anchors in hatches and spare articles and ironwork in the hold properly cleaned and blacked and ready for use, shot lockers, chain lockers and cable tiers clear and properly stowed; the officer in charge has a correct account kept of wood and water on board, and of the storage of provisions; has chain locker hatches taken off each night before closing the hold, that the chains may be veered without delay; has cable tiers so stowed that as little delay as possible may be experienced when anything there is wanted; he guards against getting any of the gear in the tiers wet, receives no articles in the hold that will make dirt without express orders, and prevents dirt from working its way into the tanks; has tanks thoroughly cleaned out and whitewashed before refilling; allows no person in the holds except upon duty, and nothing to be stowed there that does not belong there, unless by order of the superior officer; he sees the holds secured, after having been examined by the master-at-arms, every evening at sunset, and turns the keys in to the executive officer, and making report to him.

Yards are squared after every exercise aloft, or use of them that might derange them. All hands are called "to square yards," and the boatswain examines them and squares them by the braces; men so stationed are then sent aloft together, and the boatswain goes ahead in a boat manned for the purpose, the chief boatswain's mate going out on head booms, and boatswain's mates stationed upon the fore-castle and in the gangways passing his orders; he calls out the condition of the yard, whether to starboard or port; if not square, commencing with the fore-yard, and after the lower-yards, the foretop-sail-yards, and so on; he examines the appearance of everything aloft, sees that the rigging is neatly coiled down in the tops, the clues of sails square and neatly hauled up, the heels of booms square, the eyes of rigging clear of litter; that nothing is stowed in the doublings of masts, lifts and braces neatly stopped in, with eyes flat on cross-trees or close in to square of masthead, and mastropes rounded up and hooked at cross-trees and jack, the heads of headsails stowed snugly down on booms; all running rigging taut; he examines the stay of the masts, the peak of gaffs, and observes that nothing is left upon the rigging that should have been taken down, that wind sails are hoisted square fore and aft, that nothing is stopped to the top rails, and no ends or bights of ropes are hanging from the tops; he pipes down as he comes along side after passing entirely around the ship, the chief boatswain's mate following him to pass his orders. After loosing sails the boatswain squares the heels of booms, the clue jiggers and buntlines, or bowlines and clues, if hauled out by bowlines.

In getting in and out boats, the carpenter, under direction of the officer of the deck or the master, has booms broken out and re-stowed, and prepares the boats to go out or for their reception, and attends to landing them in their cradles or chocks. The fore-castle men get out whip for fore-yard tackle, and hook burtons and rolling tackle; the fore-topmen send down whip for forestay tackle pendant; quarter-gunners and main-yard men get out whip for main-yard tackle, hook burtons and rolling tackle; the outer burton is hooked at topmast head, the inner one at lower cap; maintopmen send down whip for mainstay tackle pendant; captains of fore-castle clear away and hook on fore-yard, and gunner's mate the main-yard; afterguard get a guy on stern of the boat to rouse her aft clear of fore-topmast backstays and into her bed.

Studding sail booms, when triced up to scrape and oil, are not lowered till dry.

Before airing bedding call all hands to stand by hammocks, and before piping them down pass the word to open and air bedding, each watch on its own side, fore-castle men and fore-topmen in fore rigging, maintopmen, firemen, coal-heavers and afterguard in the main, and mizzen-topmen and marines in the mizzen, triced up clear of awnings and above the ridge rope inside the rigging; when sufficiently aired call all hands to stand by hammocks, boatswain and mates pass the word lash up hammocks and restow in nettings, the men lay up together, cast off the bedding, and at the pipe down, lay down, lash up and stow.

When all hands are called to stand by hammocks, the men come on deck and stand close in to the rail, each watch on its own side, keeping silence. Everybody being on deck, the boatswain reports to the officer of the deck, receives orders to pipe down; on giving the preparatory pipe the men stationed to pass out hammocks, quarter-masters in after nettings on starboard side, captains of after-guard and mizzen-top on port side, captains of maintop and quarter-gunners in starboard gangway, captains of fore-top and fore-castle in port gangway; or if the ship has nettings around the bow and stern, captains of fore-castle and mizzen-top are stationed there, throw back the hammock cloths, and standing upon the rail take out the hammocks, calling out the number of each; those not taken from the hammock stowers are laid across the rail; the cloths are hauled over and stopped down by each part of the ship, after taking down hammocks. When hammocks are piped up, the same men stow them carefully at the same height from the rail, with the number up and in board, rejecting all not well lashed up with ends neatly turned over and clues stuck in, to be relashed. The hammocks of midshipmen are lashed and stowed, and taken down and hung up by men selected for the purpose by the young gentlemen; these men scrub the hammocks of the midshipman for whom he performs the service when scrubbing his own. Each man's hammock has upon it his watch number; a midshipman's, the initials of his name. To get up long clothes lines at sunset, men are sent aloft together, and whips overhauled down; topmen get up the lines and stretch them along fore and aft the deck, clear them, whips are hooked, lines hooked abaft and rove forward; whips are manned, and, at the third roll of the drum, the lines tired up and hauled taut forward. When short or sea lines are used, mizzen-topmen and afterguard get them up, clear them, get whips on main after shroud and forward swifter of mizzen-rigging, hook on to jacks, trice up, a few hands laying up and bringing to; clothes are stoppered to lines by stops sewed into eyelet holes in each piece, the white above those that are colored; hammocks are stoppered by the head, with numbers up, and out if gantlines, trice up under the eyes of the rigging, and with numbers up and in if to the yardarms, and each one stoppered at the foot to that on either side. Clothes when taken from the lines are put in the clothes bags of the men; hammocks are turned in by calling divisions to quarters, mustering them and making them up in bundles by gun's crews or divisions, each watch separately, tallying each bundle, and stowing in the sailroom. When clothes are on the sea lines, all hands on the watch having been called to "stand by washed clothes" and bring on deck, afterguard and mizzen-topmen lay aloft and cast off the stops to the jackstay; when all is clear, order is given by the officer of the deck, and when the boatswain and mates pipe down, whips are let go and men lay down. When long lines are up and awnings spread, all hands being upon deck, men of each part of the ship lay up and cast off side stops and single earings of the awnings; at the order of the officer of the deck, when everything is ready, the boatswain and mates pipe down, whips and earings are let go, and the men lay in; roving are immediately rove, whips unhooked and the awnings hauled out; men lay out and bring to the side stops and lay in before taking clothes from the lines; the lines are stretched along clear, after the clothes are removed, stoppered up and sent to main-hold.

A GENERAL order has been issued from the War Department to the following effect:—All the forces of the enemy east of the Mississippi River having been duly surrendered by their proper commanding officers to the Armies of the United States, under agreements of parole and disbandment, and there being now no authorized troops of the enemy east of the Mississippi River, it is ordered that from and after the 1st day of June, 1865, any and all persons found in arms against the United States, or who may commit acts of hostility against it east of the Mississippi River, will be regarded as guerrillas, and punished with death. The strict enforcement and execution of this order is especially enjoined upon the commanding officers of all the United States forces within the territorial limits to which it applies.

COLONEL Baldwin, General Lee's Chief of Artillery, has issued a circular to the citizens and soldiers in the Valley of Virginia, enjoining them to bring in and deliver to the United States authorities all arms and government property in their possession.

THE GRAND REVIEW.

The readers of the JOURNAL have been kept informed, from week to week of the progress of the two main Armies towards the point selected for review and final dispersion. They have seen the Armies of SHERMAN and MEADE pass severally through Petersburg and Richmond and across the battle-ploughed acres of Eastern Virginia to Alexandria and Arlington, and encamp peacefully on either side of the Loudon and Hampshire Railroad. There, all the corps being collected, preparations were made at once for the grand review of the gallant Armies, which should precede their mustering out of the service.

The vast pageant was to be of two days' continuance. THURLOW WEED says General GRANT assured him it would take that time for the passage of the troops across Long Bridge, and that, fitted with trains and the accoutrements of march, the line would extend from the Loyal capital to the Rebel. There was a preparatory review of the three divisions of the Ninth corps at its camps near Alexandria and Tenallytown, and similar reviews or partial reviews took place in the other infantry corps, and in SHERIDAN'S cavalry corps. The effect of these preparations was visible on the great day of parade in the compact and prompt marching of the columns.

Precisely at nine o'clock on the morning of Tuesday, May 22d, the signal gun boomed out the start. The cheery bugles of the cavalry were instantly going, the drums of the infantry rolled, the regimental bands pealed forth inspiring music, and the grand Army of the Potomac was in march. We cannot describe the demonstrations with which its entrance into the city was greeted. As SHERIDAN'S cavalry clattered up Pennsylvania Avenue, cheers rent the air, and horses and riders were pelted with flowers. Similar demonstrations awaited the other parts of the column. General MEADE rode at the head, and was received with great enthusiasm. The head of the column reached the reviewing stand, in front of the Executive Mansion, at half-past nine o'clock. The President, Secretary of War and Lieutenant-General GRANT did not arrive until after General MEADE and several other officers had passed at the review stand. General MEADE was joined by General SHERMAN. The parade of the second day was fully equal to that of the first. Indeed, we have no disposition to make comparisons where none are called for. The troops were not greatly dissimilar in character and in marching.

ORDER OF LIEUTENANT-GENERAL GRANT.

HEADQUARTERS OF THE ARMY.
ADJUTANT-GENERAL'S OFFICE, WASHINGTON, May 18, 1865.
Special Orders, No. 239.

6. A review, with marching salute, of the Army of the Potomac, the Army of the Tennessee, the Army of Georgia, and General Sheridan's Cavalry, will take place on Tuesday and Wednesday, the 23d and 24th instants.

On Tuesday, the 23d instant, will be reviewed the Army of the Potomac, General Sheridan's Cavalry and the Ninth corps, all under the command of Major-General George B. Meade, commanding the Army of the Potomac.

On Wednesday, the 24th instant, will be reviewed the Army of the Tennessee, Major-General O. O. Howard, commanding, and the Army of Georgia, Major-General H. W. Slocum, commanding, the whole under command of Major-General W. T. Sherman, commanding.

The following will be the order of march:—The head of column will, each day, rest on Maryland avenue, at foot of Capitol Hill, moving at precisely 9 A. M., passing around the Capitol to Pennsylvania avenue, thence up the avenue to the Aqueduct bridge, and across to their camp.

The troops will be without knapsacks, marching at company front, closed in mass, and at route step, except between Fifteenth street and New York avenue and Seventeenth street, where the cadence step will be observed.

Each brigade will be accompanied by six ambulances, passing three abreast. The reviewing officer will be stationed in front of the President's House, where provisions will be made for members of the Cabinet, heads of Military and Civil Departments, and Corps Diplomats.

The Ninth Army corps, Major-General Parke, commanding, will report to Major-General Meade for the review.

Major-General C. A. General, commanding Department of Washington, will have the necessary guards posted in the streets along the route, keeping the street clear of all horsemen and carriages, except those of the proper officers, heads of Military and Civil Departments, or Corps Diplomats, and such other arrangements as may be necessary to facilitate the review.

By command of Lieutenant-General GRANT.
R. D. TOWNSEND, Assistant Adjutant General.

THE ARMY OF THE POTOMAC.

ORDER OF GENERAL MEADE.

HEADQUARTERS ARMY OF THE POTOMAC, May 20, 1865.
General Orders, No. 27.

In accordance with instructions received from headquarters, Armies of the United States, the Army of the Potomac will be passed in review through Washington city on Tuesday, the 23d instant, in the following order, viz:—

- 1st. Headquarters, Army of the Potomac and escort.
- 2d. Cavalry corps, Major-General Merritt, commanding.
- 3d. Provost-Marshal-General's brigade, Brevet Brigadier-General Macy, commanding.
- 4th. Engineer brigade, Brigadier-General Benham, commanding.
- 5th. Ninth corps, Major-General Parke, commanding, with division of Tenth corps, Brigadier-General Dwight, commanding.
- 6th. Fifth corps, Brevet Major-General Griffin, commanding.
- 7th. Second corps, Major-General Hunter, commanding.

The artillery of each corps will follow its corps, except that of the Second corps, which will follow the leading division of its corps.

The cavalry corps will form on Maryland avenue, with the head of the column abreast of the northern entrance to the Capitol, prepared to move at precisely 9 o'clock A. M.

The Ninth corps will be marched across Long Bridge on the 23d instant, and will bivouac on ground east of the Capitol, to be designated to its commanding general. It will form on East Capitol street, the head of the column on First street east at 6 o'clock A. M., on the 23d instant, prepared to follow the cavalry.

At 4 o'clock A. M., of the 23d instant, the Fifth corps will be put in motion, crossing Long Bridge and the canal bridge on Maryland avenue, will then move easterly, sufficiently far to counter-march, and to form on Pennsylvania avenue, with the head of the column on First street east, prepared to follow the Ninth corps.

The Engineer brigade, and the Provost-Marshal-General's brigade, will bivouac on the evening of the 23d instant, near the Long Bridge, and moving over that and the canal bridge, on Maryland avenue, at 3 1/2 o'clock A. M., on the 23d instant, will take position on A street north, prepared to follow the cavalry.

The Second corps will move at 7 o'clock A. M., on the 23d instant, and, crossing Long Bridge and the canal bridge on Maryland avenue, will form column on the streets of the Fifth ward, south of Pennsylvania avenue, prepared to follow the Fifth corps on First street east.

The formation of the column will be as designated in Special Orders No. 239, current series, headquarters of the Army, Adjutant-General's office, May 18, 1865, by companies, closed in mass, with shortened intervals between regiments, brigades, and divisions. For the sake of uniformity, and to pass narrow portions of the street the company front will be, throughout the Army, twenty files. Brigade commanders will see that the regimental commanders adopt this formation. The number of commanders must depend upon the number of men in the regiment. Each brigade of infantry will be accompanied by six ambulances passing three abreast.

Mounted officers will salute in passing the reviewing officer. The staff of the major-general commanding, after passing the reviewing officer, will be formed on the street to be hereafter designated. Corps commanders will direct their staff officers, after passing the reviewing officer, to continue in line of their respective corps, over the route hereinafter designated.

The cadence step will be taken from the Capitol until after passing Seventeenth street. Arms will be carried at right-shoulder-shift from the Capitol to the front of the State Department. After passing the reviewing officer and

Seventeenth street, the cavalry, moving briskly for six hundred or eight hundred yards, will proceed to the Circle, and thence through the street north to its camp. The Provost-Marshal-General's brigade, the Engineer's brigade, and the Fifth corps will march via Bridge street, Georgetown, and the Aqueduct bridge to Ball's Crossroads, and thence to their camps.

The Ninth and Second corps will move across the Potomac via the pontoon bridge at the foot of Third street, Georgetown, turning off at the Circle, through K street, and taking the lower road, past Arlington House, to Columbia Pike, will move to their camps.

Corps commanders will see that, after passing Seventeenth street, the gait be cavalry 2d Regiment, and will take advantage of any of the side streets to mass their commands or portions of them. Should the column moving past the reviewing officer be checked, they will employ their staff officers to prevent any recurrence of the kind, and will send officers in advance to examine well the ground near the bridges available for placing their corps in mass. When practicable, batteries will form battery front. The unarmed men of the several commands, and such men as may be excused from duty by the medical officers will constitute the guard to be left in camp.

By command of
Geo. D. RUGGLES, Assistant Adjutant-General.

ORDER OF MARCH.

HEADQUARTERS ARMY OF THE POTOMAC.
Monday, May 22, 1865.
The following order, in column of corps, divisions, brigades, and regiments, for the review on the 23d instant is published for general information, viz:—

HEADQUARTERS ARMY POTOMAC.
Major-General George B. Meade, commanding.

General Staff.
Headquarters Escort—Squadron 1st Massachusetts cavalry, Captain E. A. Flint, commanding.

CAVALRY CORPS.
Major-General Merritt, commanding.

General Staff.
Headquarters Escort—5th U. S. cavalry, Lieut. Urban, commanding.

Third cavalry division, Maj.-Gen. George A. Custer, commanding.

Second brigade, Col. Wells, commanding—15th New York cavalry, 8th New York cavalry, 1st Vermont cavalry.

Third brigade, Col. Capahert, commanding—2d West Virginia cavalry, 3d West Virginia cavalry, 1st New York Light cavalry.

First brigade, Col. Pennington, commanding—2d New York cavalry, 1st Connecticut cavalry, 3d New York cavalry, 2d Ohio cavalry.

Second cavalry division, Brevet Maj.-Gen. Henry E. Davies, commanding.

First brigade, Brevet Major-General Davies, commanding—10th New York cavalry, 24th New York cavalry, 1st New Jersey cavalry, 1st Pennsylvania cavalry.

First cavalry division, Brevet Gen. Thomas Devin, commanding.

Reserve brigade, Brevet Gen. Alfred Gibbs, commanding—6th New York cavalry, 2d Massachusetts cavalry, 6th Pennsylvania cavalry.

Second brigade, Col. C. L. Fitzhugh, commanding—6th New York cavalry, 1st New York dragoons, 20th Pennsylvania cavalry, 17th Pennsylvania cavalry, 9th New York cavalry.

Third brigade, Col. Stagg, commanding—6th Michigan cavalry, 7th Michigan cavalry, 1st Michigan cavalry, 8th Michigan cavalry.

Horse artillery brigade, Brevet Col. James M. Robertson, commanding—Battery C, 2d United States artillery, Capt. D. R. Ransom; Battery R and L, 3d United States artillery, Lieut. John M. McGilroy; Battery L, 5th United States artillery, Lieut. W. F. Randolph; Battery D, 3d United States artillery, Capt. F. B. Williston; 6th New York Independent battery, Lieut. J. W. Wilson; Battery M, 2d United States artillery, Lieut. C. A. Woodruff; Battery C and E, 4th United States artillery, Capt. M. P. Miller.

Major-General John G. Parke, commanding.

General Staff.

First Division.

Brevet Major-General O. B. Wilcox, commanding.

First brigade, Col. Samuel Harrison, commanding—38th Wisconsin, Col. James Bennett; 5th Michigan, Col. Charles Waite; 17th Michigan, Lieut. Col. John Green; 10th New York, Capt. Z. G. Gordon; 7th New York, Major A. D. Baird.

Provost-Marshal-General's brigade, Brevet Brig.-Gen. G. N. Macy, Provost-Marshal-General, commanding—2d Pennsylvania cavalry, Col. Sanders; 1st Massachusetts cavalry, Major Tewksbury; 3d United States infantry, Major Archer; 10th United States infantry, Capt. Hall.

Engineer brigade, Brig.-Gen. H. W. Benham, commanding—Battalion of Regular Engineers, Brevet Major Harwood, commanding; 15th New York Engineers, Col. H. Brainard, commanding; 50th New York Engineers, Brevet Col. Spaulding, commanding.

Second brigade, Brevet Col. Ralph Ely, commanding—1st Sharpshooters and 2d Michigan, Lieut. Col. A. W. Nichols; 40th New York Veteran Volunteers, Lieut. Col. Adolph Becker; 30th Pennsylvania Veteran Volunteers, Lieut. Col. W. H. Fiedel; 20th Michigan, Lieut. Col. C. A. Lounsbury; 6th Ohio, Lieut. Col. M. P. Avery.

Third brigade, Brevet Brig.-Gen. N. B. McLaughlin, commanding—3d Maryland battery, Brevet Col. G. P. Robinson; 14th New York Heavy artillery, Col. E. G. Marshall; 1st Massachusetts, Lieut. Col. G. M. Tucker; 50th Massachusetts, Capt. Frederick Cochran; 10th Pennsylvania, Col. A. J. Maxwell.

Second Division.

Brig.-Gen. S. G. Griffin, commanding.

First brigade, Col. Sumner Carruth, commanding—39th New York, Col. A. C. Wildrick; 48th Pennsylvania, Col. J. F. Brannon; 7th Rhode Island, Brevet Col. P. Daniels; 45th Pennsylvania, Brevet Col. T. Gregg; 38th Massachusetts, Lieut. Col. J. C. Wheaton; 30th Massachusetts, Lieut. Col. T. L. Barlow; 1st Massachusetts, Lieut. Col. John W. Hudson; 51st New York, Col. J. G. Wright.

Second brigade, Col. Herbert B. Titus, commanding—11th New Hampshire, Col. Walter Harriman; 60th Massachusetts, Col. S. M. Weld Jr.; 17th New York, Col. Wm. M. Gregg; 17th Vermont, Col. T. F. Randall; 51st Maine, Lieut. Col. M. F. Peck; 16th New York, Lieut. Col. G. Marsh; 3d Maryland, Lieut. Col. B. F. Taylor; 6th New Hampshire, Lieut. Col. P. F. Sixby; 9th New Hampshire, Major Geo. H. Chandler.

Third Division.

Brevet Brig.-Gen. John G. Curtin, commanding.

First brigade, Col. A. B. McCalmont, commanding—51st Pennsylvania Veteran Volunteers, Col. Wm. J. Bolton; 25th Pennsylvania, Lieut. Col. M. T. Heintzelman; 20th Pennsylvania, Col. T. B. Kaufman; 30th Pennsylvania, Major Jacob Rehm.

Second brigade, Col. J. A. Mathews, commanding—20th Pennsylvania, Col. R. C. Cox; 21st Pennsylvania, Lieut. Col. J. S. Joutier; 26th Pennsylvania, Lieut. Col. W. F. Walter.

Delight's Division.

Nineteenth Army corps, Brig.-Gen. Wm. Dwight, commanding.

First brigade, Brig.-Gen. G. B. Slocum, commanding—5th Maine, Col. Isaac Dyer; 11th New York, Col. S. R. Per Lee; 29th Maine, Col. George H. Nye; 5th Massachusetts, Lieut. Col. N. Sharnham; 1st Maine battalion, Capt. C. S. Brown.

Second brigade, Brevet Brig.-Gen. E. P. Davis, commanding—133d New York, Lieut. Col. J. A. McLaughlin; 8th Vermont, Col. J. B. Mead; 12th Connecticut, Lieut. Col. G. W. Lewis; 26th Massachusetts, Lieut. Col. W. H. Chapman; 47th Pennsylvania, Col. J. F. S. Gobin.

Third brigade, Brig.-Gen. J. D. Fenderson, commanding—173d New York, Col. M. Fiedel; 16th New York, Col. E. C. Dwight; 163d New York, Lieut. Col. J. W. Blanchard; 133d New York, Col. L. D. Currie; 30th Maine, Col. T. H. Hubbard.

Artillery brigade, Brevet Brig.-Gen. J. C. Tidball, commanding—34th New York battery, Brevet Major J. Roemer; 7th Maine battery, Captain A. B. Twitchell; 19th New York battery, Captain E. W. Rogers; Battery D, Pennsylvania Volunteer artillery, Captain S. H. Rhoads; 11th Massachusetts battery, Captain E. J. Jones; 27th New York battery, Captain J. B. Eaton.

Brevet Major-Gen. Charles Griffin, commanding.

General Staff.

First Division.

Brig.-Gen. J. L. Chamberlain, commanding.

First brigade, Brevet Brig.-Gen. A. L. Pearson, commanding—198th Pennsylvania, Capt. John Stauter; 186th New York, Capt. S. Snipser.

Second brigade, Brevet Brig.-Gen. E. M. Gregory, commanding—189th New York, Col. A. L. Burr; 187th New York, Lieut. Col. D. Myers; 188th New York, Col. J. McMahon.

Third brigade, Brevet Brig.-Gen. S. E. Edmonds, commanding—3d Massachusetts, Lieut. Col. J. A. Cunningham; 29th Maine, Brevet Major A. W. Clark; 91st Pennsylvania, Lieut. Col. E. J. Sellers; 1st Maine Sharpshooters, Capt. Geo. R. Abbott; 16th Michigan, Col. B. F. Partridge; 155th Pennsylvania, Major J. A. Clime; 1st Michigan, Lieut. Col. George Lockley; 118th Pennsylvania, Brevet Major J. B. Wilson; 83d Pennsylvania, Col. C. F. Rogers.

Second Division.

Brevet Maj.-Gen. R. B. Ayres, commanding.

First brigade, Brig.-Gen. Joseph Hayes, commanding—116th Pennsylvania, Brevet Brig.-Gen. C. H. T. Collins; 5th New York, Lieut. Col. W. F. Drum; 145th New York, Col. James Gridley; 149th New York, Lieut. Col. W. S. Grant; 15th New York heavy artillery, Maj. Louis Elche; 61st Massachusetts, Col. C. F. Walcott.

Second brigade, Brevet Brig.-Gen. A. W. Dennison, commanding—1st Maryland, Major E. M. Mobley; 8th Maryland, Lieut. Col. E. F. M. Fahey.

Third brigade, Brevet Brig.-Gen. James Gwyn, commanding—190th Pennsylvania, Col. W. R. Harshbarger; 20th Pennsylvania, Major J. H. Graves; 4th Delaware, Brevet Lieut. Col. M. B. Gist; 3d Delaware, Capt. D. D. Joseph; 5th Delaware, Capt. John Richards; 181st Pennsylvania, Col. James Carie.

Third Division.

Brevet Brig.-Gen. S. H. Crawford, commanding.

First brigade, Brevet Brig.-Gen. A. A. Morrow, commanding—6th Wisconsin, Brevet Lieut. Col. D. B. Baily; 7th Wisconsin, Lieut. Col. H. Richardson; 91st New York, Lieut. Col. W. J. Denolow; Independent Battalion Sharpshooters, Capt. Clinton Perry.

Second brigade, Brig.-Gen. Henry Baxter, commanding—11th Pennsylvania, Brevet Brig.-Gen. R. Coulter; 97th New York, Capt. J. P. Spofford; 104th New York, Lieut. Col. J. A. Strong; 19th Maine, Major J. R. Small; 39th Massachusetts, Capt. F. R. Kinaley; 107th Pennsylvania, Col. T. F. McCoy.

Third brigade, Brevet Brig.-Gen. Adrian R. Root, commanding—94th New York, Lieut. Col. S. A. Moffit; 183rd Pennsylvania, Lieut. Col. H. N. Warren; 50th New York, Lieut. Col. C. Gruber; 32d Pennsylvania, Lieut. Col. G. Harney; 121st Pennsylvania, Lieut. Col. J. L. Warner; 50th Pennsylvania, Major H. A. Laycock; 147th New York, Col. F. C. Miller.

Artillery brigade, Brevet Brig.-Gen. C. S. Walcott, commanding—Battery B, 4th United States Artillery, Brevet Capt. James Stewart; Battery E, 1st New York artillery, Brevet Maj. C. E. Mink; Battery B, 1st New York artillery, Capt. R. E. Rogers; Battery D, 1st New York artillery, Capt. J. B. Hazleton; Batteries D and G, 5th New York artillery, First Lieut. J. B. Rawles.

SECOND CORPS.

Major-Gen. A. A. Humphreys, commanding.
General Staff.
Headquarters Escort—Company F, 1st New Jersey cavalry, Capt. John Hobbesack, commanding.

First Division.

Brevet Brig.-Gen. John Ramsey, commanding.

Third brigade, Brevet Brig.-Gen. C. D. McDougall, commanding—30th New York, Col. A. Funk; 53d New York, Lieut. Col. H. M. Harpless; 126th New York, Maj. W. H. H. Brainerd; 11th New York, Lieut. Col. L. W. Huak; 120th New York, Capt. Ira H. Wilder; 7th New York, Col. George Van Shack.

First brigade, Col. John Fraser, commanding—51st New York, Col. George W. Scott; 51st Pennsylvania, Lieut. Col. William Wilson; 14th Pennsylvania, Maj. Thomas Henry; 26th Michigan, Capt. L. H. Ivey; 2d New York heavy artillery, Lieut. Col. George Hoag; 5th New Hampshire, Capt. A. J. Holt.

Fourth brigade, Col. S. A. Mulholland, commanding—116th Pennsylvania, Maj. D. W. Megraw; 53d Pennsylvania, Col. William M. Minter; 183d Pennsylvania, Col. George T. Egbert; 145th Pennsylvania, Maj. Charles M. Lynch; 64th New York, Lieut. Col. William Ghent; 148th Pennsylvania, Lieut. Col. James F. Weaver.

Second brigade, Col. Robert Nugent, commanding—69th New York, Lieut. Col. James J. Smith; 25th Massachusetts, Lieut. Col. James Fleming; 88th New York, Lieut. Col. D. F. Burke; 4th New York heavy artillery, Maj. S. T. Gould; 63d New York, Capt. W. H. Terwilliger.

Artillery brigade, Brevet Lieut. Col. J. G. Hazard, commanding—Battery K, 4th United States artillery, Brevet Capt. J. W. Roder; Battery E, 1st Rhode Island artillery, Lieut. James E. Chase; Battery B, 1st New Jersey artillery, Capt. A. J. Clark; Battery M, 1st New Hampshire artillery, Capt. G. Dakin; 10th Massachusetts battery, Capt. J. Webb Adams; 11th New York battery, Capt. C. A. Clark.

Second Division.

Brevet Major-Gen. Francis C. Barlow, commanding.

First brigade, Col. Wm. A. Olmsted, commanding—59th New York, Lieut. Col. J. A. Jewell; 19th Maine, Lieut. Col. J. W. Spaulding; 18th Pennsylvania, Col. J. M. Stover; 36th Wisconsin, Lieut. Col. E. E. Warner; 20th Massachusetts, Lieut. Col. A. R. Curtis; 19th Massachusetts, Lieut. Col. E. Rice; 7th Michigan, Lieut. Col. G. W. Lapoint; 1st Minnesota, Lieut. Col. W. Donnie; 152d New York, Maj. J. E. Curtis.

Second brigade, Col. J. P. Melvor, commanding—8th New York heavy artillery, Col. J. B. Baker; 17th New York, Major Charles Hagan; 150th New York, Lieut. Col. John Byrne; 16th New York, Lieut. Col. Wm. De Lacy; 69th New York, Lieut. Col. J. C. Johnson; 1st New York, Lieut. Col. Wm. De Lacy.

Third brigade, Col. D. Woodall, commanding—108th New York, Lieut. Col. F. E. Pierce; 10th New York, Lieut. Col. G. F. Hooper; 69th Pennsylvania, Lieut. Col. William Davis; 1st Delaware, Lieut. Colonel J. C. Nichols; 4th New York, Lieut. Col. Charles G. Callahan; 7th West Virginia, Lieut. Col. F. W. Baldwin; 12th New Jersey, Capt. C. D. Lippincott; 14th Connecticut, Capt. J. Frank Morgan; 106th Pennsylvania, Capt. J. H. Gallagher.

Fourth Division.

Brevet Maj.-Gen. G. Mott, commanding.

First brigade, Brig.-Gen. R. De Trobriand, commanding—1st Maine heavy artillery, Lieut. Col. B. Shepherd; 2nd Indiana, Lieut. Col. Andrews; 110th Pennsylvania, Capt. J. B. Fite; 90th Pennsylvania, Lieut. Col. Fritz; 4th New York, Lieut. Col. M. Cannon; 86th New York, Maj. L. Todd; 73d New York, Lieut. Col. M. W. Burns; 124th New York, Lieut. Col. C. H. Veygant.

Second brigade, Brig.-Gen. R. P. Pierce, commanding—17th Maine, Col. C. P. Mattox; 10th Pennsylvania, Maj. James Miller; 5th Michigan, Lieut. Col. D. S. Root; 93d New York, Lieut. Col. H. Gifford; 141st Pennsylvania, Lieut. Col. J. H. Horton; 1st Massachusetts heavy artillery, Maj. Shattwell; 5th Pennsylvania, Maj. Samuel Bryan.

Third brigade, Brig.-Gen. R. McAllister, commanding—7th New York, Col. Francis Price; 12th New York, Lieut. Col. A. L. Lockwood; 11th Massachusetts, Lieut. Col. C. C. Rivers; 8th New Jersey, Lieut. Col. Henry Hartford; 11th New Jersey, Lieut. Col. John Shosover.

By command of
Geo. D. RUGGLES, Assistant Adjutant-General.

Major-General MEADE.

GENERAL SHERMAN'S ARMY.

GENERAL SHERMAN'S ORDER.

HEADQUARTERS MILITARY DIVISION OF THE MISSISSIPPI.
In the Field, Alexandria, Va., May 20, 1865.

Special Field Orders, No. 71.

I. To make the review ordered for this Army in the city of Washington on Wednesday, May 24, the two wings without knapsacks, and with two (2) days' cooked rations in haversacks, will during Tuesday, close well upon the Long Bridge, the Right Wing in advance. On Wednesday, at break of day, the troops will move out of bivouac by the right flank, and march upon the head of column in closed column to Capitol grounds, and there mass as close as possible east of the Canal, ready to march according to Special Orders No. 239, Adjutant-General's Office, May 18, by close columns of companies, right in front, guide left by the route prescribed. When the companies fall below fifteen (15) files the battalions will form column by divisions. At nine (9) o'clock A. M. precisely, a single gun will be fired by the leading battery, when the head of column will march around the Capitol down Pennsylvania Avenue, and past the reviewing stand in front of the President's House, thence to the New Camps or to a bivouac, according to the pleasure of the Army Commanders. All colors will be unfurled from the Capitol to a point beyond the President's reviewing stand. The General-in-Chief will ride at the head of column and take post near the reviewing officer. The Commanders of each Army, Corps and Division, attended by one staff officer, will dismount after passing the General-in-Chief, and join him while his Army, Corps or Division is passing, when he will re-mount and join his command. Officers commanding regiments and above will present swords on passing the Reviewing Officer, but company officers will make no salutes. Brigade bands or consolidated field-music will turn out and play as their brigade passes the Reviewing Officer, but will be careful to cease playing in time for the succeeding band to be heard. One band per Division may play during the march from the Capitol to the Treasury building. The colors of each Battalion will salute by dropping in passing the Reviewing Officer, and the field-music make three ruffles without interrupting the "march" of the band. Should intervals occur in the columns, care will be taken that Divisions pass the reviewing stand in the proper order, and of the passing of the Division draw out the columns, the march will be continued with as little interruption as possible at full distance. Army Commanders will make all subordinate arrangements as to guides, &c.

II. Army Commanders may at once select new camps east of the Potomac, the Right Wing above Washington, and Left Wing below, and make arrangements with the Quartermaster's Department to collect fuel, forage, &c., in advance at their new camps, and may march thence direct from the review by routes that will not interrupt the progress of the columns behind. The wagon trains, with camp equipment and knapsacks, can follow the day after the review.

III. Mustering Officers will at once see to the preparation of rolls for pay and discharge of the organizations, and men that are to be discharged, pending orders of the War Department, but no discharges will be made till after the review.

By order of
L. M. DAYTON, Major and Assistant Adjutant-General.

W. T. SHERMAN, Major-General.

GENERAL HOWARD'S ORDER.

HEADQUARTERS ARMY OF THE TENNESSEE;
ALEXANDRIA, VA., May 22, 1865.

General Orders No. 11.

In accordance with instructions received from headquarters of the Military Division of the Mississippi, the Army of the Tennessee will pass in review through Washington city on the 24th instant, in the following order, viz:

1. General commanding Army, staff and escort.

2. The first regiment Michigan Engineers and First regiment Missouri Engineers, Colonel J. B. Yates commanding.

3. Fifteenth Army corps, Major-General John A. Logan commanding.

4. Seventeenth Army corps, Major-General F. P. Blair commanding.

The artillery of the Army will be marched by brigades, in rear of the infantry of each corps, and under command of the respective chiefs of artillery for the corps. If the width of the street will admit, batteries will be moved battery front.

The Army will march on the 23d instant from its present camp to the neighborhood of the Long Bridge, and will there be put in bivouac for the night. The troops will be supplied with two days' cooked rations, in haversacks, and will march in review without knapsacks.

At daylight on the 24th instant the Army will commence crossing the Long Bridge, with Engineer regiments in advance, and will move by Maryland avenue to the north and east of the Capitol, massing in streets contiguous to the line of march.

The Engineer regiments will form on North Capitol street—head of column opposite the northern entrance to the Capitol grounds—prepared to wheel into Pennsylvania avenue precisely at nine A. M.

The Fifteenth Army corps, Major-General John A. Logan commanding, will be formed on Maryland avenue, with head of column near the northern entrance to the Capitol grounds, prepared to move in the rear of the Engineer regiments.

The Seventeenth Army corps, Major-General F. P. Blair commanding, will be formed on East Capitol street, prepared to move in rear of the Fifteenth Army corps.

The line of march will be up Pennsylvania avenue, past the President's house, where the reviewing officer will stand, round the

On the 27th, and then by K and Fourteenth streets, to camps already indicated to corps commanders.

The order of march will be in column of companies closed in mass, right in front, with reduced intervals between regiments, brigades, and divisions. Companies will be equalized by divisions, and whenever they fall below fifteen files the battalion will form column by divisions. Six ambulances, three abreast, will follow each brigade.

The troops will be marched at shoulder arms, with fixed bayonets, after passing the Treasury Department, and until they shall have crossed Seventeenth street. The cadence stop will be taken from the moment the head of the column moves from the Capitol. All colors will be unfurled during the entire march.

Corps and division commanders are particularly enjoined to move their commands in such manner as will insure an unbroken and uncolored column, and will study the route of march, prior to the review, to that end.

On approaching the reviewing officer all mounted officers will salute, and none other. The corps and division commanders will, after passing the reviewing officer, dismount, and, accompanied by one staff officer, take position near the Commanding-General of the Army during the period that their commands may occupy in passing, when they will rejoin their troops and conduct them to their camps. No other officers than those above mentioned will leave the column.

The drum corps of each brigade will be massed at the head of the brigade, and will wheel out of column opposite the reviewing officer until the brigade shall have passed, when they will pass from position in front of the stand. Brigade bands will continue at the head of their respective brigades. The colors will salute by drooping on passing the reviewing officer, and the field music will make the ruffle without interrupting the march.

Precisely at nine A. M. a signal gun will be fired by one of the advance batteries, when the column will be put in motion as heretofore directed. Lieutenant-Colonel W. H. Rose, Chief of Artillery, Fifteenth Army Corps, is charged with the execution of this paragraph.

Suitable camp guards will be left in charge of the camps, and the trains of the corps will commence crossing the Potomac after the review shall have closed.

By command of Major-General O. O. Howard.
A. M. VAN DYKE, Assistant Adjutant-General.
Official: A. M. VAN DYKE, Assistant Adjutant-General.

COMPOSITION OF THE ARMY.

MAJ.-GEN. W. T. SHERMAN, Commanding.
Brigadier-General J. D. Webster, Chief of Staff; Brevet Major-General Barry, Chief of Artillery; Brigadier-General Beckwith, Chief Commissary of Subsistence; Brigadier-General Eason, Chief Quartermaster; Colonel O. M. Post, Chief Engineer; Colonel Lawyer, Assistant Adjutant-General; Lieutenant-Colonel J. L. Bayler, Ordnance Officer; Lieutenant-Colonel Gieseler, Quartermaster; Colonel Moore, Medical Director; Major A. M. Dayton, Assistant Adjutant-General; Major McCoy N. Nichols and Anderson, Captains Dickson, Merritt and Marshall, Aids-de-Camp; Captains Baxell, Chief Signal Officer; Lieutenant Connelly, Assistant Engineer Officer.

ARMY OF THE TENNESSEE.

Major-General JOHN A. LOGAN, (late Major-General O. O. Howard) commanding.
Lieut.-Col. Max Woodhull, Asst. Adj.-General.
Lieut.-Col. S. D. Nichols, 24th Iowa Infantry, A. A. I. G.
Major R. Nicollis, Surgeon U. S. V., Medical Director.
Major John M. Woodworth, Surgeon First Illinois Artillery, Medical Inspector.
Major A. C. Perry, 3d Illinois Infantry, A. A. D. C.
Capt. Wm. B. Pratt, A. A. D. C.
Capt. L. B. Mitchell, A. D. C., and A. A. D. C.
Capt. O. C. Powleson, Commanding Ambulance Corps.
Maj. F. C. Gillette, Provost-Marshal.
Capt. F. F. Whitehead, A. A. G. U. S. V., A. A. D. C.
ENGINEER REGIMENT.
The First Regiment Michigan Engineers and First Regiment Missouri Engineers, Col. J. B. YALZE, commanding.

FIFTEENTH ARMY CORPS.

MAJ.-GEN. WM. B. HAZEN, (late Maj.-Gen. Logan) commanding.
Capt. G. Loyland, A. A. G.
Capt. J. A. Edmister, A. A. I. G.
MAJ.-GEN. C. R. WOODS, Commanding.
Capt. Fred. H. Wilson, A. A. Gen. 1st Division.
Capt. A. B. Smith, A. A. I. G.
FIRST BRIGADE.
Brevet Brig.-Gen. W. B. Woods, Commanding.
12th Indiana—Col. Reuben Williams, Commanding.
78th Ohio—Lieut.-Col. Edward Briggs, Commanding.
27th Missouri—Col. Thomas Conly, Commanding.
31st and 32d Missouri—Lieut.-Col. A. J. Reay, Commanding.
33d Illinois—Lieut.-Col. John C. Conly, Commanding.
SECOND BRIGADE.
Col. R. F. Catesbie, Commanding.
40th Illinois—Lieut.-Col. H. W. Hall, Commanding.
46th Ohio—Lieut.-Col. E. N. Upton, Commanding.
103d Illinois—Lieut.-Col. Geo. W. Wright, Commanding.
8th Iowa—Lieut.-Col. W. H. Clune, Commanding.
97th Indiana—Lieut.-Col. N. G. Carvine, Commanding.
26th Illinois—Lieut.-Col. Ira J. Bloomfield.
10th Indiana—Capt. J. W. Headington, Commanding.
THIRD BRIGADE.
Col. George A. Stope, Commanding.
4th Iowa—Major A. R. Anderson.
9th Iowa—Major A. Abernethy.
25th Iowa—Lieut.-Col. D. J. Palmer.
12th Iowa—Major John Stubbins.
20th Iowa—Lieut.-Col. A. Roberts.
31st Iowa—Lieut.-Col. J. W. Jenkins.
SECOND DIVISION.
MAJ.-GEN. W. B. HAZEN, Commanding.
FIRST BRIGADE.
Col. Theodore Jones, Commanding.
6th Missouri—Capt. H. D. Stephens.
55th Illinois—Capt. Charles Andrews.
116th Illinois—Lieut.-Col. Nicholas.
127th Illinois—Lieut.-Col. Frank C. Currie.
30th Ohio—Lieut.-Col. E. P. Brooks.
57th Ohio—Lieut.-Col. Samuel H. Mort.
10th Iowa—Lieut.-Col. C. M. H. Sibley.
17th Iowa—Capt. Wm. Horner.
80th Ohio—Capt. Thos. C. Morris.
SECOND BRIGADE.
Col. Wm. S. Jones, Commanding.
37th Ohio—Lieut.-Col. Von Bessingh.
47th Ohio—Col. N. C. Pang.
53d Ohio—Capt. Robert Curren.
54th Ohio—Lieut.-Col. J. T. Moore.
53d Indiana—Capt. W. N. Oram.
111th Illinois—Col. James S. Martin.
BATAILLES.
26th Missouri—Capt. T. M. Rice.
THIRD BRIGADE.
Brig.-Gen. John M. Oliver, Commanding.
15th Michigan—Lieut.-Col. F. S. Hutchinson.
78th Ohio—Lieut.-Col. H. L. Phillips.
48th Illinois—Lieut.-Col. T. L. B. Werner.
30th Illinois—Lieut.-Col. O. Stuart.
56th Illinois—Lieut.-Col. J. F. Hall.
38th Indiana—Capt. J. Fairar.
FOURTH DIVISION.
Brevet Major-General John M. Corne, Commanding.
Capt. L. K. Everett, Asst. Adj. Gen.
Capt. Chas. Rattery, Asst. Adj. Gen. Inspect. Gen.
FIRST BRIGADE.
Brig.-Gen. E. W. Rice, Commanding.
2d Iowa—Col. N. B. Howard.
7th Iowa—Lieut.-Col. J. C. Parrott.
66th Indiana—Lieut.-Col. R. M. Morgan.
52d Illinois—Lieut.-Col. J. D. Davis.
12th Illinois—Lieut.-Col. H. Vanseller.
SECOND BRIGADE.
Brig.-Gen. W. T. Clark, Commanding.
81st Ohio—Lieut.-Col. R. N. Adams.
50th Indiana—Lieut.-Col. F. A. McNaught.
18th Wisconsin—Lieut.-Col. Chas. H. Jackson.
63d Illinois—Capt. J. R. Sandford.
49th Indiana—Capt. N. Bingham.
THIRD BRIGADE.
Col. R. Rorert, Commanding.
7th Illinois—Lieut.-Col. H. Perrin.
37th Iowa—Lieut.-Col. J. M. Griggs.
50th Illinois—Lieut.-Col. Wm. H. Hays.
57th Illinois—Major F. A. Batty.
69th Illinois—Capt. D. C. Gamble.
ARTILLERY BRIGADE.
Lieut.-Col. Wm. H. Rose, Commanding.
F. J. Fairbairn, Asst. Adj. Gen.
Battery H, 1st Illinois Light Artillery—Capt. Francis Degras.
12th Wisconsin Battery—Capt. Wm. Dryckler.
12th Michigan Artillery—Capt. A. K. R. Arnold.
Battery B, 1st Missouri Light Artillery—Capt. J. M. Cullahar.

SEVENTEENTH ARMY CORPS.

MAJ.-GEN. FRANK P. BLAIR, Jr., Commanding.
Lieut.-Col. C. Cadie, Jr., A. A. Gen.
Lieut.-Col. A. Hickenlooper, A. I. Gen.
Lieut.-Col. M. J. C. McCall, Chief of Staff.
Lieut.-Col. J. H. W. Miller, Chief of Staff.
Lieut.-Col. J. H. Boucher, Medical Director.
Major Logan Tompkins, Senior A. D. C.
Capt. Richard Steele, A. D. C.
Capt. William Kirby, A. D. C.
Lieut.-Col. T. D. Kirby, Asst. Adj. Gen.
Major J. C. Marven, Provost-Marshal.
Capt. C. M. Roberts, A. C. M.
Capt. William E. Ware, A. A. Gen.
Prig.-Gen. Manning F. Force, Commanding.
Capt. S. R. Adams, A. A. Gen.
Capt. A. Koehne, A. A. I. Gen.
FIRST BRIGADE.
Brig.-Gen. John W. Fisher, Commanding.
15th Missouri V. V. Infantry—Col. C. S. Sheldon, Commanding.
27th Ohio V. V. Infantry—Major J. N. Gibruth, Commanding.
30th Ohio V. V. Infantry—Lieut.-Col. Daniel Weber, Commanding.
64th Illinois V. V. Infantry—Major J. S. Reynolds, Commanding.
SECOND BRIGADE.
Brig.-Gen. J. W. Sprague, Commanding.
25th Wisconsin V. V. Infantry—Lieut.-Col. M. Rusk, Commanding.
34th New Jersey V. V. Infantry—Col. John J. Cladeck, Commanding.
35d Ohio V. V. Infantry—Capt. J. H. Rhodes, Commanding.
63d Ohio V. V. Infantry—Major J. S. Reynolds, Commanding.
THIRD BRIGADE.
Brig.-Gen. John Tillson, Commanding.
10th Illinois V. V. Infantry—Lieut.-Col. D. Gillespie, Commanding.
10th Indiana V. V. Infantry—Lieut.-Col. James S. Wright, Commanding.
32d Wisconsin V. V. Infantry—Lieut.-Col. Joseph H. Carleton, Commanding.
THIRD DIVISION.
Brevet Major-General William D. Leggett, Commanding.
Capt. John C. Douglas, A. A. Gen.
Major J. C. Robinson, A. A. I. Gen.
FIRST BRIGADE.
Brig.-Gen. Charles R. Ewing, Commanding.
16th Wisconsin V. V. Infantry—Col. J. H. Fairchild.
4th Illinois V. V. Infantry—Lieut.-Col. John O. Duer.
31st Illinois V. V. Infantry—Lieut.-Col. R. N. Pearson.
20th Illinois V. V. Infantry—Capt. Henry King.
20th Illinois V. V. Infantry—Capt. J. P. Davis.
13th Wisconsin V. V. Infantry—Col. James K. Froudit.
SECOND BRIGADE.
Brig.-Gen. Robert K. Scott, Commanding.
20th Ohio V. V. Infantry—Lieut.-Col. Harry Wilson.
26th Ohio V. V. Infantry—Lieut.-Col. George E. Welles.
78th Ohio V. V. Infantry—Col. G. F. Malloy.
17th Wisconsin V. V. Infantry—Col. A. G. Malloy.
FOURTH DIVISION.
Brevet Major-General Giles A. Smith, Commanding.
Capt. Ad. W. R. Jr., A. A. Gen.
Major C. H. Bruns, A. A. I. Gen.
FIRST BRIGADE.
Brig.-Gen. Ben. F. Potts, Commanding.
23d Ohio V. V. Infantry—Capt. J. W. Hammond.
32d Ohio V. V. Infantry—Lieut.-Col. John J. Hibbert.
53d Indiana V. V. Infantry—Col. J. L. Vestal.
63d Illinois V. V. Infantry—Col. J. W. McClanahan.
SECOND BRIGADE.
Brig.-Gen. C. J. Stobrand, Commanding.
14th Illinois V. V. Infantry—Col. Cyrus Hall.
15th Illinois V. V. Infantry—Col. George C. Rogers.
32d Illinois V. V. Infantry—Lieut.-Col. George E. Engle.
THIRD BRIGADE.
Brig.-Gen. William W. Belknap, Commanding.
11th Iowa V. V. Infantry—Lieut.-Col. Benjamin Beach.
18th Iowa V. V. Infantry—Lieut.-Col. J. C. Kennedy.
15th Iowa V. V. Infantry—Lieut.-Col. George Pomuts.
16th Iowa V. V. Infantry—Major J. H. Smith.
Major Frederick Welker, Chief of Artillery.
Battery C, 1st Michigan Light Artillery—Capt. Wm. H. Wyser.
1st Minnesota Battery—Capt. W. S. Clayton.
8th Illinois Mounted Infantry—Lieut.-Col. S. T. Hughes.
125th U. S. C. T.—Col. John E. Gurley, Commanding.

ARMY OF GEORGIA.

MAJ.-GEN. H. W. SLOCUM, Commanding.
Lieutenant-Colonel M. Rochester and Major R. P. Dechert, Assistant Adjutant Generals; Lieutenant-Colonel E. W. Guindon; Major W. W. Moseley and W. G. Tracey, Aids-de-Camp; Lieutenant-Colonel P. M. Horn, Inspector; Major J. A. Reynolds, Chief of Artillery; Captains H. W. Howards and Ben. Foraker, Signal Officers; Captain W. H. Mickie, Artillery Adjutant.

FOURTEENTH ARMY CORPS.

Brevet Major-General JEFF. C. DAVIS, of Ind., commanding.
Lieutenant-Colonel A. C. McClurg, Assistant Adjutant General and Chief of Staff; Captain John F. Squier, Aids-de-Camp; Captain George W. Smith, Asst. Adj. Gen.; Lieutenant-Colonel C. Cyrus Hall, Asst. Adj. Gen.; Major W. C. Daniels, Medical Director; Major Charles Haughtell, Chief of Artillery; Major John B. Lee, Provost-Marshal; Captain J. E. Remington, Chief Quartermaster; Captain J. Van Brimmer, Chief Commissary of Subsistence; Captain Jesse Fuhrer, Commissary of Subsistence; Captain John C. Martin, Staff Quartermaster; Captain A. L. Messmore, Staff Commissary of Subsistence.
THIRD DIVISION.
Brevet Major-General Abraham Baird, commanding.
THIRD BRIGADE.
Brigadier-General Green commanding.
THIRD DIVISION.
Captain William B. Jacobs, Acting Inspector General; Captain William B. Pugh, Assistant Adjutant General; Captain J. White, Acting Assistant Quartermaster; Captain Dexter Horton, Commissary of Subsistence; Captain J. B. Newton, Provost-Marshal; Lieutenant J. F. McNear, Aids-de-Camp.
REGIMENTS.
Eighteenth Kentucky.
Fourteenth Ohio.
Thirty-eighth Ohio.
Seventy-fourth Indiana.
FIRST BRIGADE.
Colonel McHunter, commanding.
THIRD DIVISION.
Captain T. R. Thatcher, Inspector and Assistant Adjutant General; Captain George F. Walker, Topographical Engineer; Captain J. R. Weber, Commissary of Subsistence; Lieutenant J. C. Allen Worth, Acting Aids-de-Camp; Major J. D. Colton, Chief Surgeon.
REGIMENTS.
Twenty-third Missouri.
Eighty-ninth Ohio.
Ninety-second Ohio.
Thirty-first Ohio.
Eighty-second Indiana.
Seventeenth Ohio.
SECOND BRIGADE.
Colonel Gleason commanding.
THIRD DIVISION.
Captain S. Fortner, Acting Assistant Adjutant General; Captain M. D. Ellis, Acting Inspector General; Lieutenant H. H. Conner, Acting Assistant Quartermaster; Lieutenant E. T. Montgomery, commanding detachments.
REGIMENTS.
Second Minnesota, Colonel J. H. Bishop.
Seventy-fifth Indiana, Lieutenant Colonel O'Brien.
One Hundred and First Indiana, Lieutenant Colonel Theo. Doan.
Eighty-seventh Indiana, Colonel E. P. Hammond.
One Hundred and Fifth Ohio, Lieutenant Colonel Geo. F. Perkins.
Brevet Major-General James D. Morgan, commanding.
THIRD DIVISION.
Captain Theodore Wiseman, Assistant Adjutant General; Major Edward Balford, Medical Director; Captain Robert B. Stinson, Assistant Adjutant General; Captain J. L. Orr, Commissary of Subsistence; Captain Hiram J. Craft, Provost Marshal; Lieutenant A. L. Coo, Acting Assistant Quartermaster; Lieutenant W. H. Shoup, Assistant Commissary of Subsistence.
Brigadier-General Wm. Vandever, of Iowa, commanding.
THIRD DIVISION.
Major W. C. Pace, Chief Surgeon; Captain J. Walter Myers, Acting Assistant Adjutant General; Lieutenant James Stewart, Aids-de-Camp and Acting Assistant Provost Marshal; Lieutenant Samuel L. Dwight, Acting Aids-de-Camp; Lieutenant Lucius L. King, Acting Assistant Quartermaster and Acting Commissary of Subsistence.
REGIMENTS.
Sixteenth Illinois, Lieutenant-Colonel Charles D. Kerr.
Seventeenth New-York, Major A. S. Marshall.
Sixtieth Illinois, Lieutenant Colonel G. W. Evans.
Tenth Michigan, Lieutenant Colonel W. H. Dumphy.
Fourth Michigan, Lieutenant Colonel G. W. Grammond.

SECOND BRIGADE.

Brigadier-General John G. Mitchell, of Ohio, commanding.
THIRD DIVISION.
Captain J. S. Wilson, Assistant Adjutant General; Captain W. C. Robinson, Assistant Adjutant General; Captain L. S. Windle, Acting Aids-de-Camp; Lieutenant Robert McConagie, Acting Aids-de-Camp; Major A. Zipperlin, Chief Surgeon; Captain Joseph Swisher, Assistant Quartermaster; Lieutenant O. M. Scott, Acting Ordnance Officer; Lieutenant John B. Latta, Acting Commissary Subsistence.
REGIMENTS.
One Hundred and Eighty Ohio, Lieutenant Colonel James Good.
One Hundred and Sixteenth Ohio, Captain Toland Jones.
One Hundred and Twenty-first Ohio, Lieutenant Colonel A. B. Robinson.
Thirty-fourth Illinois, Lieut. Colonel P. Edge.
Seventy-eighth Illinois, Lieutenant Colonel M. R. Vernon.
Ninety-eighth Ohio, Major D. E. Booth.

THIRD BRIGADE.

Brigadier-General C. C. Walcott, of Ohio, commanding.
THIRD DIVISION.
Captain W. M. Tanner, Assistant Adjutant General; Captain J. W. Berkhaier, Assistant Inspector General; Captain G. M. Casrell, Aids-de-Camp; Lieutenant A. J. Coula, Provost-Marshal; Major M. Hooton, Chief Surgeon; Lieutenant J. M. Batchelor, Acting Assistant Commissary Subsistence, and Lieutenants A. M. Ayers, Acting Assistant Quartermaster.
REGIMENTS.
Fifty-second Ohio, Major J. F. Holmes.
One Hundred and Twenty-fifth Illinois, Captain G. W. Cook.
Eighty-fifth Illinois, Lieutenant Colonel J. R. Griffith.
Twenty-second Indiana, Major Thomas Shee.
Eighty-sixth Illinois, Lieutenant Colonel A. L. Fahnestock.

FOURTH BRIGADE.

Brigadier-General C. C. Walcott, of Ohio, commanding.
THIRD DIVISION.
Captain J. E. Edwards, Acting Assistant Adjutant General; Lieutenant W. S. Johnston, Aids-de-Camp; Major J. F. Revere, Chief Surgeon; Captain Fred L. Clarke, Assistant Quartermaster; Captain E. F. Deaton, Commissary Subsistence; Captain George H. Tracy, Assistant Commissary of Subsistence; Capt. D. W. Benham, Ordnance Officer; Captain J. C. Taylor, Assistant Inspector General; Lieutenant W. D. Putnam, Provost-Marshal; Lieutenant O. C. Townsend, Acting, Assistant Quartermaster.
SECOND BRIGADE.
Brevet Brigadier General Geo. F. Buell, commanding.

THIRD DIVISION.

Brigadier-General C. C. Walcott, of Ohio, commanding.
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SECOND BRIGADE.
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THIRD DIVISION.

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SECOND BRIGADE.
Brevet Brigadier General Geo. F. Buell, commanding.

THIRD DIVISION.

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THE STATUS OF REBEL PRISONERS OF WAR.

THE following paper was originally prepared for publication elsewhere, by Dr. FRANCIS LIEBER, who has kindly revised and enlarged it for the ARMY AND NAVY JOURNAL:

What is the precise status of the paroled Rebel when the civil war shall be concluded? Does the cartel which admits him as a paroled prisoner of war clothe him with impunity as a citizen? Is he protected against trial while prisoner of war, and, unexchanged, for any and every crime he may have committed while in arms against the United States? Are the laws and usages of public war sufficient to guide us in the solution of these questions, and are there sufficiently established precedents in the history of war to point out for us the plain road we have to travel, in honesty and honor, in order to reach a satisfactory end?

These and many similar questions are now constantly asked, after General GRANT has received LEE's capitulation; after other portions of the Rebel army have surrendered on the same terms, and when similar surrenders in distant regions of our country are daily expected. The writer of this communication has been repeatedly called upon to give his opinion on this grave topic, and he can see no reason why he should withhold it.

The laws and usages of modern public war, or regular warfare, so far as they concern the present inquiry, are few and simply arise out of the nature and necessity of the acknowledged circumstances. A belligerent is not a criminal, and the imprisonment of a captured belligerent is not a punishment. A prisoner of war is no convict; his imprisonment is a simple war measure. The prisoner of war enjoys as such, great privileges; but he enjoys them only as prisoner of war, that is to say as a person taken prisoner when fighting in this service and by command of a belligerent acknowledged as a sovereign government, or, in other words, taken prisoner in public war. If such person has committed crimes, that is to say acts of injury, not covered by the laws of war, and heinous in their character, he remains answerable to the captor for the same, and will be punished accordingly. The Instructions for the Government of Armies of the United States in the Field, issued by President LINCOLN as General Order No. 100, 1863,* paragraph 59, have these words in the section on prisoners of war: "A prisoner of war remains answerable for his crimes committed against the captor's army or people before he was captured, and for which he has not been punished by his own authorities." Thus, in the Crimean war, it was reported that French and English soldiers accused a Russian officer, then prisoner of war, of having encouraged his men, in battle, to kill or mutilate wounded enemies lying on the field, and that the captured officer was thereupon tried by court-martial, found guilty and executed. Careful inquiry has not led to positive information regarding the fact, but it is a fact that the account of the transaction was published in the European journals of different countries, and nowhere was any disapprobation expressed against the procedure or the principle, as indeed no one could raise any well-founded objections.† So, if it were discovered that a prisoner of war had been concerned in the poisoning or other assassination of an enemy, before his capture, he would plainly remain answerable for the crime, and would be wholly unprotected by his status as prisoner of war. The same would be the case if it were discovered that a prisoner of war had been guilty of cruelty against prisoners before his capture. As to the punishableness of crimes committed by a prisoner of war, while he is in that state, it is unnecessary to say anything about it.

The law and usages of war, it may be further observed, allow officers only to be paroled and singly dismissed on their parole; make no distinction as to obligations or status between the paroled prisoner of war and the prisoner of war in custody; and lastly, all parole or imprisonment of prisoners of war is naturally at an end with the conclusion of peace. It cannot be otherwise. When there are many prisoners of war in the hands of the one or the other belligerent at the time when peace is concluded, a separate arrangement is agreed upon how the prisoners shall be marched from the one country to the other, and where they shall be received; but the restoration of the prisoners is always considered as a natural consequence of peace. Russia, during the war with NAPOLEON I., had sent a certain number of prisoners of war to Siberia, (an act much complained of, at the time, by NAPOLEON), and when, at the conclusion of the Peace of Paris, they were not forthcoming as fast as many persons believed they ought to be sent to France, a general European disapproval made itself heard. In this case the student of the history of war will observe the additional fact that these returning prisoners had to pass through the whole of Germany before they could reach the frontiers of France, and the writer well remembers having seen squads of these French soldiers pass through Germany, of course by Government arrangements, long after the conclusion of the great European peace.

These usages are sufficiently simple, but our difficulty, if there be any, arises out of the fact that we are obliged to apply, as far as may be, these rules of war between sovereign governments to a rebellion; in other words we must apply rules, made for the intercourse of warring parties who commit no crime by warring with one another, to rebels, that is, to men who, by the very fact that they war against us, and call for the application of rules of war, prove that they commit a crime, i. e., treason or armed rebellion against their lawful, and in our case, harmless government. This radical contradiction, inherent in all cases of rebellion against a humane and civilized government, creates those doubts and difficulties which never appeared to the Romans, to Asiatic despotism, or to some ruthless governments even within this century, and which we must endeavor to solve, not only according to the principles of justice and earnest truth, but also of manly fairness, and of honorable candor,

* This code of the law of war on land, the first of its kind, and having been pronounced by European jurists of the law of nations a most remarkable production of our civil war, may be found by the student of this subject on page 104 of sec. Vol. II of General Orders of the War Department (1861, 1862, 1863). New York, Derby & Miller, 1864.—ED. ARMY AND NAVY JOURNAL.

† We well recollect the case being stated in the American papers likewise, and so far as our inquiry goes, find that the trial and execution are generally believed to have actually taken place.—ED. ARMY AND NAVY JOURNAL.

not to speak of wisdom and highest expediency, as points not lying within our present scope. A government which treats insurgents as the Russians have recently treated the Poles, or Circassians, or which uses the sword like a scythe to mow down revolted natives, as the English did in the East Indies, such government is not troubled with knotty points in the solution of questions arising out of the application of the laws of regular war to rebellions of great dimensions.

Those jurists of the law of nations who endeavor, in times of peace, calmly and without the bias of strife, to lay down the rules to be observed in times of passion, agree that humanity and wisdom require the application of the laws of public war to rebellions as far as it is possible to do so, and that no consequences with reference to the legal and ultimate status of those who have risen in rebellion can be deduced from the application of military rules, applied for the sake of humanity to the fighting parties in a rebellion or civil war.

Our General Order No. 100, 1863, already quoted, has the following on this subject:

"152. When humanity induces the adoption of the rules of regular war toward rebels, whether the adoption is partial or entire, it does in no way whatever imply a partial or complete acknowledgment of their government, if they have set up one, or of them, as an independent or sovereign power. Neutrals have no right to make the adoption of the rules of war by the assailed government toward rebels the ground of their own acknowledgment of the revolted people as an independent power.

"153. Treating captured rebels as prisoners of war, exchanging them, concluding of cartels, capitulations, or other warlike agreements with them; addressing officers of a rebel army by the rank they may have in the same; accepting flags of truce; or, on the other hand, proclaiming martial law in their territory, or levying war taxes or forced loans, or doing any other act sanctioned or demanded by the law and usages of public war between sovereign belligerents, neither proves nor establishes an acknowledgment of the rebellious people, or of the government which they may have erected, as a public or sovereign power. Nor does the adoption of the rules of war toward rebels imply an engagement with them extending beyond the limits of these rules. It is victory in the field that ends the strife and settles the future relations between the contending parties.

"154. Treating, in the field, the rebellious enemy according to the law and usages of war has never prevented the legitimate government from trying the leaders of the rebellion or chief rebels for high treason, and from treating them accordingly, unless they are included in a general amnesty."

We have fought on this proclamation. We have communicated this General Order, No. 100, to the enemy at the time it was issued, and we have said: Here are the rules which we mean to follow. There has been no misunderstanding on this point.

Considering, then, the laws of regular war, the rules adopted by humane governments in rebellions, and our own code of the laws of war, as well as the principles of law in general, the following points and deductions appear plain and just:

1. Any cartel or military agreement remains military in its character, and the general to whom an army surrenders cannot go, or be considered to go in what he grants, beyond his own military power. He cannot, as a military commander, determine anything regarding the rights, or forfeiture of rights in a civil point of view, of those who surrender.

2. When a war ceases, prisoners of war return to their homes, and paroles are at an end. So soon as a rebellion is at an end, the power of parole ceases with it, and the paroled person becomes again simply a citizen or subject, with undiminished responsibility to the law of the land. If an amnesty has been declared in the meantime, that amnesty is not a military but a civil act—an act of the supreme power of a country.

3. No immunity whatever results from a military convention, beyond the stipulated military points; and the fact that a written agreement has been entered into by two conflicting parties in a rebellion does not by any means imply a pardon for all the offences committed up to the time of the agreement.

4. Prisoners of war remain always responsible for heinous crimes committed before their capture, even in regular war.

5. All that which, in a rebellion, a formal and stipulated surrender implies, and can imply in good faith, is that the act of appearing in arms against the other contracting party shall not be visited as a crime, so far as the articles of surrender themselves go, and so long as they, in their nature, can last.

6. Those who rebelliously have taken up arms cannot enjoy greater immunities than the civilians who have joined the Rebellion, and all the privileges they can enjoy are those only which arise out of the stipulated conditions, distinctly laid down in the agreement of surrender, and thereby consented to by the captor.

7. Prisoners may be paroled on different conditions, with a wider or narrower extent of liberty, and "breaking the parole is punished with death when the person breaking the parole is captured again." (General Order No. 100, 1863, Paragraph 124.) There is no change of this rule in case of rebellion, when the "home" to which the paroled prisoner is consigned by the parole lies within or is the country of both parties. Nor can the conditions of the parole, be they light or severe, effect any difference.

The subject of an amnesty, of its necessary limits in the present Rebellion, and all that is connected with this momentous question, lies outside of the present discussion, the exclusive topic of which was: How far does General GRANT's convention with LEE affect the civil status and the legal responsibility of the surrendered and now paroled Rebels?

Nor does this occasion seem a fit one to enter upon the very important question on the solution of which the gravest interests depend, namely: When does a rebellion end? War is ended by a peace; a rebellion concludes by pacification. A treaty of peace between belligerents changes by one stroke the whole character of things. A state of war, with its many weighty consequences for the belligerents as well as neutrals, turns into that of peace on a fixed day, at

a certain hour. Is there a corresponding act which, in a case of rebellion, can change the warlike state, with all the consequent relations? No treaty of peace can be concluded in an insurrection, as it can be done in a regular war, if the lawful government prevails. A treaty of peace presupposes mutually acknowledged independence. Yet, if no distinct act, like that of a treaty of peace, can determine a rebellion, the question is, When is the pacification of a people in revolt complete and final?

Even the mere propositions that we have stated show that it would lead us much too far for the present occasion were we to consider the different points with that gravity which they require on account of the interests involved in the question, and are entitled to at the hands of the jurist. This one remark, however, may be added, in conclusion, as pertinent to our subject, namely: That no more erroneous fallacy can be asserted than this—that, in rebellions, military conventions take the place of treaties of peace in regular wars. It is an error so profound, and resting on misconceptions of the very elements of the case so gross, that it would not have been alluded to, were it not that it has been actually advanced by some friends of the now conquered insurgents with surprising assurance, or from an ignorance not less astonishing.

REPORT ON THE CONDUCT OF THE WAR.

THE Committee on the Conduct of the War, on the 22d, adjourned *sine die*, submitting their report to the Secretary of the Senate. General SHERMAN's testimony was taken on the last day.

The first part of the evidence collected is in regard to the Army of the Potomac, concluding as follows: Your committee could not forbear asking the witnesses before them if the Army, after all these indecisive movements and retrograde movements still retained confidence in its commanding generals. Various answers were returned to this inquiry, all, however, tending to establish the fact that much discouragement had been felt by the Army at these ineffective operations, and but for the highly interesting character of the rank and file, it never would have retained its even then effective condition.

General PLEASANTON states that the cavalry under his command did not retain confidence in the ability of General MEADE.

General BIRNEY states the same about his corps, stating that while General MEADE was liked as a man, he was not regarded as a man of resolution, or one who is willing to assume that responsibility required by the position he occupied. General HOWE states that in his opinion the rank and file of the Army do not regard General MEADE as possessed of that zeal, activity and energy necessary to carry on an offensive warfare generally, but he admits that the most of the corps commanders would probably say that General MEADE was eminently qualified for the command he now holds. That opinion General HOWE qualifies, however, by stating that so far as he has observed the most of the principal officers of the Army of the Potomac, including the Commanding General, are governed by the same sympathies, feelings and considerations which have been infused into the Army by its commander during the Peninsular campaign. General BIRNEY says that many of the principal officers believed that General McCLELLAN was the only general who should command this Army, although there is not as much of that feeling now as formerly. General DOUBLEDAY bluntly says there always has been a great deal of favoritism in the Army of the Potomac. No man who is not an anti-slavery man, or an anti-McCLELLAN man, can expect decent treatment in that Army as at present constituted.

General WARREN states that, after the battle of Gettysburg, the Army was deprived of some of its best corps commanders. General REYNOLDS having been killed and General SICKLES and HANCOCK wounded, and General MEADE made commander of the Army; that since that time the commanders have not been all equal to their position, and consequently the Army has been less effective in its operations.

The Committee also give the results of their inquiries on the Red River Expedition, saying, in conclusion:

"Your Committee would state that while the object had in view by General HALLACK in urging this expedition was a military one, with the expectation, perhaps, of accomplishing some important political result by the occupation of some point in Texas, the General commanding the expedition (BAXTER) appears to have had in view the two objects of carrying out the measures for the establishment of a State Government in Texas, and of affording an egress for cotton and other products of that region of country, and many of the witnesses express an opinion, in which the Committee concur, that the attention directed to the accomplishment of those objects exerted a most unfavorable influence upon the expedition.

This expedition presents many remarkable features. It was undertaken without the direction of any one, so far as the evidence shows. The authorities at Washington did not furnish the troops which the General commanding the expedition considered necessary for the purpose, but suggested that they might be obtained as a matter of favor from Generals GRANT, SUMNER, and SHERMAN; and it appears from the evidence that General SHERMAN "loaned" for the expedition 10,000 men for thirty days, under the command of General A. J. SHERMAN. The only orders emanating from Washington in relation to the expedition, as developed by the evidence, were those of the President which contained permits he gave to CANNY and BUTLER "to go up Red River and purchase cotton," in which he directs the officers of the Army and Navy to furnish such assistance as might be desired. In the absence of all orders requiring this expedition to be undertaken, and after the refusal of the authorities at Washington to furnish the troops asked for, it was entered upon by the commanding General, as shown by the evidence, against his judgment, and in the belief that it must necessarily fail; and it was prosecuted at immense sacrifice of property, of life, and of valuable time, after the development of facts that utterly precluded all hopes of success. It did not seek to accomplish any distinctly avowed military object, and as a military movement it seems to have been conducted without capacity or discretion. Its only results, in addition to the disgraceful military disasters that attended it, were of a commercial and political character. The commercial transactions were conducted by those who ascended Red River by authority of the President's permit, as before stated, and in part by speculators, who, without any permit or other authority, so far as is shown by the evidence of the commanding General, came upon the headquarters boat of the Army, bringing with them baggage and rope for the cotton they might secure. The political transactions were shown by the holding of elections in the camps of the Army while engaged in the expedition, with the view of reorganizing civil government in Louisiana. The attempt to do this was clearly a usurpation on the part of the military authorities, the execution of which was as weak and inefficient as the attempt was improper and illegal."

The report is signed by B. F. WADE, Chairman; Z. CHANDLER, GEO. W. JULIAN, and B. F. LOAN. D. W. GOUGH dissents from the views of the majority, concluding his report as follows:

ARMY AND NAVY PERSONAL.

BRIGADIER-General Truman Seymour, of the Sixth corps, arrived in Richmond last week.

LIEUTENANTS O'Reilly and Christensen have been promoted to Captains on Major-General Mower's staff.

MAJOR-General H. W. Slocum, commanding at Georgia, was presented with a splendid sword at Alexandria, Tuesday night, by his staff.

COLONEL J. L. Thompson, 1st New Hampshire Cavalry, has been, for good soldiering, brevetted to a Brigadier-Generalship.

MAJOR-General Custer has left to join Major-General Sheridan in his Texas expedition. Major-General Merrill is also to go with Sheridan.

SURGEON-General Barnes, U. S. A., has been brevetted a Major-General in the Regular Army for his distinguished services.

MAJOR-General Canby and staff, including Major-General Osterhaus, arrived in New Orleans on the 12th, from Mobile.

BREVE Major J. D. Bortolotto, formerly of Third division Ninth Corps, has been appointed Assistant Adjutant-General at corps headquarters.

BRIGADIER-General Sharpe, Assistant Provost-Marshal of the Army of the United States, has arrived in Richmond, and reported for duty.

ACTING Master Alfred Washburn, of the steamer Port Royal, was killed at New Orleans on the 15th inst., by a sentinel, while riding on the levee.

ASSISTANT Surgeon D. P. Miller has been relieved from duty on the hospital steamer *State of Maine*, and assigned to Columbian College Hospital, Washington, D. C.

BRIGADIER-General Charles Devens has been appointed Major-General of Volunteers by brevet, for faithful and gallant service.

LIEUTENANT Paul Brodie, Signal corps U. S. A., has been announced as Chief Signal Officer of the Department of Washington by Major-General Augur.

CAPTAIN J. Augustus Slipper has been relieved from duty as pass officer at Major-General Augur's headquarters, and assigned to General Bartlett's staff as Assistant Adjutant-General.

LIEUTENANT-Colonel Walker, Assistant Adjutant-General on Major-General Hancock's staff, having resigned, Major E. B. Parsons has been announced as Assistant Adjutant-General at the headquarters of the Middle Military Division.

LIEUTENANT-Colonel John M. Wilson, of Major-General Canby's staff, has arrived in Washington, in charge, for the War Department, of the flags captured at Mobile, Spanish Fort, and Blakeley, in our recent military operations against the Rebels.

THE following staff officers of the Ninth corps have resigned their commissions:—Col. P. M. Lydig, Assistant Adjutant-General, accepted; Lieutenant-Colonel E. B. Daiton, Medical Director, accepted; Lieutenant-Colonel D. A. Pell and Col. Wm. Cutting, Aides-de-Camp, and Lieutenant-Colonel Cole, Chief Commissary.

BRIGADIER-General Dent, of Lieutenant-General Grant's staff, has been relieved from duty as military commander of the city of Richmond, at his own request, and ordered by General Ord, with the concurrence of General Halleck, to report in person to the Lieutenant-General commanding the Armies of the United States.

A BEAUTIFUL sword, sash and belt, etc., designed as a present to Colonel William H. Revere, formerly of the 10th Maryland regiment, but now in command of the 107th U. S. Colored regiment, which is now stationed in North Carolina, is on exhibition in Baltimore. It is a gift from the non-commissioned officers and privates of the regiment.

MAJOR-General John G. Parke, commander of the Ninth corps, having been relieved of his duties upon the board for the trial of Congressman Harris, by the dismissal of that commission, is now engaged with Major-Generals Cadwalader and Augur, in examining the commissions and mustering out of general officers belonging to the Army of the Potomac.

BRIGADIER-General S. G. Griffin, commanding Second division Ninth Corps, is acting as President of a board of six general officers, convened about the 8th inst., for the examination of the qualifications and military proficiency of all officers up to the grade of colonel applying for commissions in Major-General Hancock's corps, which is in process of organization at this time.

BREVE Brigadier-General Molineux assumed command of the post of Augusta, Ga., on the 6th, and announced the following temporary staff appointments:—Major Chas. F. Allen, Thirty-eighth Massachusetts Volunteers, Provost-Marshal; Lieutenant Henry Lawrence, Eighteenth Indiana Volunteers, Post Adjutant; Lieutenant Benjamin S. Fisher, Eighteenth Indiana Volunteers, Post Quartermaster; Lieutenant George N. Handy, Twenty-second Iowa Volunteers, A. D. C.; Lieutenant David Wilson, Eleventh Indiana Volunteers, A. D. C.

BREVE Brigadier-General H. L. Abbot is announced as Chief of Artillery of the Department of Virginia, and will report in person to the Commanding General for instructions. General Abbot will continue in command of his brigade and of the Siege Artillery train, with headquarters at Richmond, and will make all reports and returns direct to the headquarters of Major-General Ord. General Abbot's brigade will be assigned to the occupation of such heavy gun batteries around Richmond as may require garrisons.

BRIGADIER-General S. S. Carroll, commanding 4th Provost District, Army of Shenandoah, has been relieved by Brigadier-General J. H. Duval, who is now at Staunton Va., with his division, busily engaged in paroling Confederate officers and soldiers in that vicinity. The following is a list of his staff:—Captain J. H. Rider, 14th West Virginia Infantry, A. A. A. G.; Captain A. L. Hout, 14th West Virginia Volunteer Infantry, A. A. I. G.; Captain M. Watkins, 23d Ohio Vets, A. D. C.; Lieutenant J. W.

Overturf, 91st Ohio Volunteers, A. D. C.; Lieutenant J. C. Bishop, 1st West Virginia Veterans, A. O. O.; Lieutenant C. O. Phelps, 1st West Virginia Veterans, A. C. M.; Captain H. J. Farnsworth, A. Q. M. Volunteers, A. Q. M.; Captain J. W. Delay, C. S. Volunteers, C. S.; Captain Mark Poore, 1st West Virginia Veteran Vol. Infantry, P. M.; Surgeon J. S. Webb, 23d Ohio Vet. Vol. Infantry, Surgeon-in-Chief.

THE *Liverpool Courier* of May 1st says:—The question as to whether light vessels built of thin steel plates are in reality so strong as heavier iron boats, has had a very conclusive answer in the case of a blockade-runner built on the Mersey. In December last the paddlewheel steamer *Lark*, 550 tons and 120-horse power, constructed by Messrs. Laird, at the Birkenhead Ironworks, sailed from Liverpool for the West Indies. A letter from the captain just received under date of Havana, 30th March, gives in familiar, but very expressive style, the result of his experience of a steel vessel. He writes:—"I have the pleasure of informing you of our safe arrival here from Galveston for the second time. The first voyage passed off very quietly, but on the second we had the misfortune to get on the beach (at Galveston) during a gale of wind with a heavy sea, where she lay for seven days, the greater portion of the time broadside to the beach. I firmly believe no iron ship could have stood the buffeting and twisting she got. Ultimately she got off, with her wheels very much hurt. I had to strengthen and repair twenty-six arms, and nearly all the circles. Since our arrival here the ship has been in the dry dock. Her sides offer a curious sight. It puts me in mind of an old horse with his ribs showing through the skin, she is so bulged in between the frames. She is making little or no water, and I really think she will be faster for the loosening she has got. I took about eight tons of sand out of her bilges, boilers, condensers, &c., yet, with all this, she came here in seventy hours with a very foul bottom, and 793 bales of cotton. I believe that has never been beaten. The *Owl* has just come in, having been chased back. The *Wren* (sister vessel to the *Lark*), left here a few days ago on her second trip."

THE *English Army and Navy Gazette* says:—We have noticed from time to time the results elicited by the trials of the 7-inch 7½-ton wrought-iron guns at Shoeburyness, and we felt it our duty to point out, on a recent occasion, the little value of further trials with compound projectiles, whether the compound projectile be lead and iron, zinc and iron, brass or bronze and iron: each and all are liable to give way under the test of heavy projectiles with one-fourth charges. It may be taken as a fact that such shot are not desirable for rifled guns employing heavy projectiles with large powder charges. In proof, we mention the fact that "Big Will," the 600-pounder, although it has fired comparatively but few rounds, is deeply fissured longitudinally in the line of the grooving. Captain PALISSE's wrought-iron lined cast-iron gun is fractured in the line of the grooving. The competitive 7-inch 7½-ton gun, rifled on the French plan, is also reported deeply fissured longitudinally in the grooving, and is now ordered to be fired with all the men under cover. In fact, one of the few guns that remain intact after the rounds have been fired is the 7-inch 7½-ton gun, rifled on the Lancaster oval-bore system, and firing iron shot having a long bearing.

At the last meeting of the French Academy of Science, the Emperor's physician, Dr. Rayer, presented the report, drawn up by M. Chenu, *Médecin Principal*, on the results of the medico-chirurgical service of the French hospitals in the Crimea and Turkey, during the campaigns of 1854, 1855, and 1856. The following are the frightful statistics contained in page 579 of the report of the number of casualties from 1st April, 1854, to 6th July, 1856, and of the deaths resulting either from the effects of wounds or maladies caught in the East up to 31st December, 1857:

Killed or lost on the field of battle.....	10,240
The loss of the Semillante.....	702
Died of various diseases, especially cholera, previous to the battle of Alma.....	8,684
Died of cold and illness before Sebastopol.....	4,812
Died in hospital up to 31st December, 1857.....	72,247
Total.....	95,556

The French sent 309,268 men to the East. One-fifteenth were either killed or died of wounds, and 74,000 of disease—that is to say, one-fourth of the troops.

THE officers and men of Major-General Kilpatrick's cavalry command have formed themselves into a permanent organization. They have adopted resolutions binding themselves to extend the hand of fellowship, and render every assistance in their power, in any and every land, to any member of the league. A badge has also been adopted embracing the battle-flag under which they fought. The badge will be worn by all members at all times. The badge will be made by Tiffany & Co., New York city. Ten thousand have been ordered. General Kilpatrick is President of the organization, and Colonel V. J. King Vice-President.

THE Districts of the Patuxent and Northern Neck, established in General Orders, No. 56, from headquarters Department of Washington, April 20th, 1865, have been discontinued, and the country embraced within their limits is transferred respectively to the Districts of Washington and Alexandria.

IN obedience to General Orders, No. 2, headquarters District of Key West and Tortugas, John Wilder, Lieutenant-Colonel Second United States Colored Infantry, has assumed command of the post of Key West. First Lieutenant G. Edward Cleaton, Second United States Colored Infantry, is announced as Post Adjutant.

MAJOR-General Rosser, of the late Rebel army, is now at Staunton, on parole.

BRIGADIER-General W. L. Jackson, C. S. A., is now at Lexington, Va., he having disbanded his command.

"Whatever there may have been of feeling between the Army and the Navy in relation to the seizure of cotton, an examination of all the testimony will show that the military operations were not delayed or interfered with by any operations in cotton. The delay at the points where these operations were carried out were occasioned wholly by other causes. During the progress of the expedition meetings were held at two places, Alexandria and Grand Ecore, for the selection of delegates to a convention then about to meet for the organization of a State Government in Louisiana. It does not appear that any officer or private, or anybody connected with the expedition, in any way interfered with or participated in these elections, or that they caused the slightest delay to the movements of the Army or Navy, or influenced or controlled the expedition in the slightest degree."

The Committee, in their report on the Fort Fisher expedition, say:

"From all the testimony before them, that the determination of General Sherman not to assault the fort, seems to have been fully justified by all the facts and circumstances then known or afterward ascertained."

The Committee on the subject of light-draft Monitors say, when it was found that these vessels were failures, as originally designed and constructed, Mr. STIMES was removed from the position he had held in relation to them, and they were placed in charge of other officers, and altered as recommended by the committee appointed to examine them. The five changed into torpedo-boats were altered at a cost of from fifty thousand to sixty thousand dollars each. The other fifteen were altered at a cost of from eighty to one hundred thousand dollars each. With these alterations they would appear to be a very serviceable class of vessels, though not as serviceable as they should be, considering the expenditure of time and money upon their construction. Except those fitted up as torpedo-boats, which are of but but little utility, your Committee cannot refrain from the expression of the opinion that it was unwise to order the construction of so many vessels upon precisely the same plan, without first testing the questions involved by the construction of one or two, at least, carrying them so far forward to completion as to enable the Department to understand and remedy the defects which have been shown to exist in those light-draft Monitors.

The Committee having examined the subject of the massacre of the Cheyenne Indians, say it is difficult to believe that beings in the form of men, and disgracing the uniform of United States soldiers, could commit or countenance the commission of such acts of cruelty or barbarity, as are detailed in the testimony. There were hostile Indians not far distant against whom Colonel CHIMNEY could have led the force under his command. They conclude as follows:

Your committee most sincerely trust that the result of their inquiry will be the adoption of measures which will render impossible the employment of officers, civil and military, such as have heretofore made the administration of Indian affairs in this country a by-word and reproach, and your committee are of opinion, that for the purpose of vindicating the cause of justice and upholding the honor of the Nation, prompt and energetic measures should be at once taken to remove from office those who have thus disgraced the Government, and to punish as their crimes deserve those who have been guilty of those brutal and cowardly acts.

CORRESPONDENCE.

The Editor does not hold himself responsible for individual expressions of opinion, in communications addressed to the JOURNAL.

THE FIGHT IN MOBILE BAY.

To the Editor of the Army and Navy Journal:

SIR:—Some time ago an article appeared in your journal defending the official report of the Mobile battle of the 5th of August, 1864.

It was written in a spirit calculated to give offence to many officers who contributed to the success of that affair, and any attempt to deprive them of their share of the work must fail. The writer of that defence has labored hard to create an impression that there was an insidious attack made upon Admiral FARRAGUT, which the author of this most emphatically disclaims. He claims the right, however, of criticising any report in a fair and respectful manner.

If the writer of that defence has anything to tell the public which is derogatory to any officer who took a part in that battle, let him make it known, for I take it that no naval officer will allow himself to be intimidated. It is a poor method of putting a stop to any difference of opinion which any one has the right to express who feels himself aggrieved.

Time has already done justice to those who are of this class.

This communication is not for the purpose of provoking any discussion, but as there was a threat thrown out by the author of that defence of the official report, any longer silence in replying to it might be misconstrued.

MAY 20th, 1865.

A CORRECTION.

To the Editor of the Army and Navy Journal:

SIR:—You state in your paper of the 13th instant that Fort Mahone was not captured by Colonel HARRIMAN's brigade, as previously reported, but by the brigade of Brigadier-General COLLES. In this you are mistaken, and do injustice to Colonel HARRIMAN and his brigade.

The facts are these:—The assault was made by the Ninth corps, at four o'clock on the morning of April 2d, and every part of the enemy's works charged carried. Colonel HARRIMAN's brigade had the right, and captured the so-called Fort Mahone. I know this to be so from the fact that I, in person, led the assault upon the fort, and that we carried it, and that we held it all day, under my command. The brigade of COLLES did not arrive on the scene till three o'clock in the afternoon, and was put in to support our left, which was being hard pressed, but did not attempt to carry any portion of the enemy's line, but simply to strengthen our lines.

If this statement is contradicted, I will not only repeat it over my official signature, but furnish affidavits to the same effect from any number of officers who were in the fight, and I only ask you to give this the same publicity as the article referred to.

Yours respectfully,
WASHINGTON, D. C., May 16, 1861.

By order of the Secretary of War, tents, clothing, hospital furniture, and any other stores that have been used in the treatment of contagious diseases, will be burned, and no insurance turned into depot or sold.

ANSWERS TO CORRESPONDENTS.

"V. R. C."—Street patrols should salute officers.

"Vicksburg, Miss."—Lieutenant STEWART, U.S.A., was, at Fort Pickens, in April, 1861, and not at Fort Sumter.

"A. W. G., of La."—If you will study CASSY'S Tactics, Vol. II., paragraphs 982 to 990, it will be unnecessary for us to answer your question.

"W. B. G."—An officer commanding a brigade, post, or other body of troops, has authority to reprimand an officer of his command by general order, without having him tried by court-martial.

"GRANT."—A private in the Regular Army, in order to become an officer, has now to pass an examination as to good moral character, physical ability, and his knowledge of the Regulations and Tactics of his arm of the service. He is required to have a good common-school education.

"ASSISTANT ADJUTANT-GENERAL."—"The position of staff officers, relative to their general when riding out," must be determined by the general. There is no settled rule concerning it.

"W. M. C."—The uniform of Surgeons and Assistant Surgeons is the usual staff uniform, viz.: Staff buttons, strap with dark ground, gold cord on the pants, &c.

"E. H. C."—No Army Register has been issued since the one for 1863; none for 1864, and none yet for 1865. When issued it is furnished only to officers of the Army.

"TWENTY-FOURTH ARMY CORPS."—Soldiers discharged at the general hospitals, under General Order No. 77, April 28, 1865, before the expiration of their term of enlistment, if veteran volunteers, are entitled to their full bounty (see General Order No. 84, May 8, 1865, section 1.) Volunteers of other branches of the service, if discharged "by reason of wounds received in battle or skirmish, on picket or in action, or in the line of duty," are entitled to receive the same bounty as if they had served out their full term of enlistment (see section 4, act March 3, 1865.) Otherwise they receive only the portion of the bounty actually accrued (see section 2, General Order 84, May 8, 1865).

"J. D. M."—A captain commanding a regiment can reduce his first sergeant to the ranks by an order subject to the approval of his colonel. He does not certify to a false muster in causing his first sergeant to be mustered upon his muster for pay rolls as a duty sergeant.

"L. L. H."—An officer is taxed on the gross sum of his monthly pay, including commutation for rations, allowance for servants, &c., and not on his net monthly pay.

"A CONSTANT READER."—A soldier "whose enlistment papers read for 'three years or during the war,'" and who has been transferred to the Veteran Reserve Corps, is not entitled to his discharge at the same time with the regiment he originally enlisted in, unless he was transferred to the Corps for the balance of his term of enlistment. It is at the option of the Government to retain or discharge him, in case he is transferred to the Veteran Reserve Corps for three years.

"VETERAN."—We regard the Veteran Reserve Corps as a temporary volunteer organization. You will find a description of its organization in the ARMY AND NAVY JOURNAL of February 11, 1865. We would refer "ANNAPOLIS, Md." to the same article.

"J. P. B." "CHICKAMAUGA," "PAROLED PRISONER."—The acts passed by the last Congress affecting the pay of officers were published in this journal so recently that answers to your questions are superfluous.

"W. J. R."—The examination of candidates for commissions in the United States colored troops still continues before General CASSY'S Board, in Washington. Applications to appear before the Board should be addressed to Colonel FOSTER, A. A. G., War Department.

Officers of the Army and Navy are not exempted from payment of income tax.

"NINTH ARMY CORPS."—The bill introduced in Congress to authorize transfers in the Army was not passed. Its features were so objectionable to anything like organization that the Senate would not act upon it.

"W. A."—The grade of Lieutenant-General was created by the act of May 28, 1793, section 5, and was conferred on GEORGE WASHINGTON. By the act of March 3, 1799, the act of May 28, 1793, was repealed, and it was provided that a commander of the Armies of the United States should be appointed and commissioned by the style of "General of the Armies of the United States," and that the office and title of Lieutenant-General should be thereafter abolished. This act was never carried into effect, the President, we believe, refusing to make the appointment. It was repealed by the act of March 16, 1802. The grade of Lieutenant-General was revived by brevet, by the act of February 15, 1865, in favor of General SCOTT. February 29, 1864, the act creating the full grade of Lieutenant-General was passed, and March 2, 1864, the rank was conferred on General GRANT.

CHANGE OF ADDRESS.

SUBSCRIBERS to the ARMY AND NAVY JOURNAL who are at this time removing to new locations, or leaving the military service, or otherwise changing their place of address, will please give early notification to the publishers of such change, that there may be no interruption in the receipt of the paper. In requesting a change, the subscriber will please mention the old as well as the new address.

The following officers have been assigned to duty as Assistant Commissioners of the Bureau of refugees, freedmen, and abandoned lands, for the States set opposite their respective names. They are ordered to report to Major-General Howard, United States Volunteers, Commissioner of the Bureau in Washington:—Brevet Major-General R. Saxton, United States Volunteers, South Carolina and Georgia; Brigadier-General J. W. Sprague, United States Volunteers, Missouri and Arkansas; Brigadier-General Clinton B. Pisk, United States Volunteers, Kentucky and Tennessee; Major E. Whittlesey, Judge Advocate for the State of Mississippi; Major T. W. Osborne, First New York Artillery, for the State of Alabama; Capt. O. Brown, Assistant Quartermaster Volunteers, for the State of Virginia; Captain Horace James, Assistant Quartermaster Volunteers, for North Carolina; Captain Thomas W. Conway, Superintendent Freedmen, Department of the Gulf, for Louisiana.

U. S. ARMY AND NAVY JOURNAL.

NEW YORK, SATURDAY, MAY 27, 1865.

THE REVIEW.

THE Army has made a triumphal entry into that capital whence it set forth to conquer the South. Fêted, cheered, caressed, the object of admiration without a spark of envy, and of gratitude which can know no stint, it has gone back to tent and bivouac, after its first and last grand parade, to await final discharge. Four years have passed since the members of this magnificent force gathered to Washington, not so much then to seize the insurgent's capital as to save our own. The interval has been crowded with an almost incredible series of marches, skirmishes, raids, expeditions, grand campaigns and terrific conflicts by sea and land. Those four years have never been a moment silent; but, East or West, the roar of some tremendous pitched battle has broken freshly on the nerves of the country, before the thunder of the battle preceding had ceased to reverberate. A multitude of skirmishes has filled the interstices between general engagements. It has been a very stern, severe and pressing war, in which pomp, pride, circumstance made way for use and urgency. Indeed, the very nature of the struggle has prohibited any waste of time on military displays, the rude necessities of each day preventing them. It was no contest with a foreign power, no affair of an Algiers or a Mexico, originated to employ idle troops, but a measurement of one half the Republic against the other. Had the Southern Rebellion been a Sepoy rebellion, our task in the penetration of the South another Crimean invasion, we might have had time or mind for military pageants. But with us, every day's delay was dangerous; action was the duty of the hour; and all our treasure and energy were to be economized for need. The same trait was remarkable in the Southern conduct of the struggle. It was felt to be a war to death (as it has proved), and there was no time nor any inclinations for holiday parades. There was, indeed, excitement enough at the outset. But no desire for military glory, no appetency for war as a means of creating national prestige inspired the country. Never was there a more cunning and infamous a distortion of motives than Lord RUSSELL'S description of our conflict, as the struggle for liberty on the Southern side and for empire on the Northern. Both feelings and necessities, at all events, gave the war such a character that it was never essential to excite popular participation in it by military displays.

The numerical strength of the parade, the veteran character of the soldiers, the wonderful series of battles which their torn flags symbolized, the enthusiasm of the spectators, the unusual congregation of distinguished officers and civilians on the reviewing platforms, and the occasion itself, as being the formal announcement of the close of the war in triumph, make this the most magnificent military pageant ever held in our hemisphere: nor is our generation, at least, likely to witness its parallel. It was the more welcome from the fact, that, from beginning to end, no similar parade has ever taken place in the country these troops have subjugated. They marched wearily day and night over vast regions, toiled through morass, bayou and forest, fought fearful battles, won brilliant victories, stormed forts, subjugated cities, forced the capitulation of armies, and reduced the whole area of the Rebellion to the arms of the Union. And yet they never have marched in triumph in front of their foes; have never passed their defeated adversaries under the yoke; have hardly been permitted to see them after discomfiture. The march through Richmond was well-deserved and judicious; but, for a full outpouring of national admiration and gratitude, they had to wait to tread once more our loyal soil. The review in Richmond opened the eyes of its inhabitants to at least two facts. The first was the overwhelming strength of the national Armies, which made the bitterest traitors shudder at the thought of the absolute annihilation prepared for the troops of LEE and JOHNSTON, had they not saved themselves in time by yielding. The same display extinguished any hidden spark of hope for the revival of the Confederacy. The second disclosure was of the fine material of our Army, its soldierly discipline, its intelligent patriotism, its freshness, energy, courage, morale. Un-

questionably the South had been deceived by the stories that our Army was made up of "hirelings," of "mercenaries," of "the scum of Northern cities," of "mudsills," nearly all foreign-born, and kept to their work by the sabres of officers and the bayonets of the provost-guard. The same effects, among others, were produced by the review at Washington. The troops themselves, and perhaps not a few of the reviewing officers, for the first time really appreciated their own strength and importance, while their cordial greeting was very pleasant to them, after so many labors and hardships. The spectators were impressed with their country's measureless resources, and with its abiding strength resting in its millions of citizen soldiery. If there were any "last-ditch" Rebel lurking among the throngs in the streets, and furtively glancing along the lines of brandished steel, his last hope must have died within him at the sight.

Everything contributed to make the occasion successful. The weather was propitious. The roads were good. The troops, under the prospect of release from hard toils, and from many or all of the restraints of service, were in high spirits. The columns marched well. The streets were gay with colors, and animated with life. The children of the schools, in blue and white, greeted the returned heroes with processions, inspiring songs and pretty ceremonies. Banners and mottoes of welcome or of praise decorated the houses. The windows, platforms and balconies were crowded with women in dazzling costumes. The sidewalks, fences, trees and roofs were lined and packed with excited occupants, who kept up an incessant and enthusiastic cheering. Flowers were flung from every direction upon the column, and then battle-rent flags, through which shot and shell had whistled, and those bayonets which had so often been hurried to the murderous charge, or rusted out their brightness in blood—the rumbling field-pieces, from whose black muzzles death had so often hurtled, were now gaily decorated with wreaths and bouquets. With these floral accompaniments, the columns looked gayer than they were wont to do on the march. Brushed uniforms, cleaned boots, blackened equipments, polished arms, were to be remarked as the rule. The blood-red facings of the artillery, denoting its sanguinary work, the steadfast blue of the infantry, the gay, dashing yellow of the cavalry, and the showy uniforms of Zouaves, gave variety to the scene. The horses pranced, the ambulances rattled, the artillery rumbled and clanged on heavy wheels, the sabres and bayonets flashed, the drums ruffled salutes, and the priceless old battle-torn banners dipped acknowledgments to the reviewing officer. The bands flooded the avenues with music, broken by the ceaseless accompaniment of cheers from the surging multitudes.

Doubtless, while this column of heroes was marching through Pennsylvania avenue, greeted with an homage felt all too short for their merits, some reflecting minds paid a silent tribute to that gallant, but alas, now almost unremembered host, who sleep under the sods of the well-fought battle-fields. Where is the Army that McDOWELL led across Long Bridge to Fairfax and Manassas? Where is McCLELLAN'S Army of the Peninsula? Where the troops who clung to the inch-by-inch battle of Shiloh, under SHERMAN, or gloriously stormed Fort Donaldson under GRANT? In these hours of triumph and rejoicing there are desolate homes where the inmates still are clothed in mourning weeds, and where above the noise and excitement of triumph rise the remembrance of bitter hours, when even while mothers prayed for sons, those graceful, manly frames lay shattered by shells or pierced by mortal bullets, prone on the battle-field. Let us not dismiss, with this Review, our gratitude for the Nation's defenders. The families of the dead, the memories of the dead, must be kept in constant remembrance. The living we can hope to reward in time, though even that recompense will beggar the Nation's gratitude. The inscription on the Capitol building is the language of fact, not of exaggeration:—"The only national debt we can never pay is the 'debt we owe the victorious Union soldiers.'" Let us pay with what we have, since that is all we can do.

THE Abstract of the Laws of Congress, with reference to Bounties, which we publish in this issue, will prove of great service to officers and enlisted men of the Army.

A PORTION of the evidence taken of late before the Committee on the Conduct of the War is made public. The questions involved in this testimony we do not propose to discuss at present, because it is too late for the facts and opinions elicited to be used in the actual campaign, and too early to get at that essence of all these conflicting reports which forms history. And, in fact, it is precisely for these reasons that we doubt about the taste or propriety of publishing these reports at the present time. There is, to be sure, a natural curiosity on the part of those unacquainted with the interior history of these various affairs, to peer into the mysteries revealed to the Committee. But of what use is the revelation at this time? It surely cannot help us in guarding against future error, for the Rebellion is over and the list of blunders (which, Heaven knows, was long enough) cannot be protracted further. On the other hand, great injustice may be done by the printing of partial or incorrect summaries of the evidence rendered before the Congressmen. Facts may be separated from their context, opinions from modifying or explanatory opinions, and thus the character and reputation of officers may suffer. It is true that it is pleasant to expose mistakes which have been carefully covered up by their perpetrators, and to lift the responsibility for disaster from the back upon which public opinion, skillfully manipulated, often kindly places it, to the shoulders where it really belongs. It is well, too, for incompetent officers to have their deficiencies revealed as promptly as possible, not only for the sake of punishment by reduction to their proper spheres, but also that they may not slip into places in future where more mischief can be done. But there is little fear of the latter trouble now, since the Army will be re-organized, and every officer in it re-assigned. A board will pass the reputation, the achievements, the talents and the possibilities of each officer in review, and undertake the grave task of assigning him to this or the other command. All the facts with regard to individual conduct which have come before the Committee, can then be brought to light. At all events, the publication of their reports at the time of the Grand Review was not very appropriate. Officers came from hard work and honest endeavor to get the poor reward of a two days' pageant. They did not care to have their cup of triumph tempered and toned down with mixtures introduced by the Committee on the Conduct of the War.

It is not a little remarkable how singularly free from jealousy, malice and slander among its members our Army has been during the war, compared with armies of other nations, or with our own Army in other times. It is true that bickering, jealousy, and recriminations have been sometimes the rage; and that, at one time, the Army of the Potomac suffered a great deal from this source. But this is one of the chief evils of the profession of arms. It has been so since the earliest ages; before the wrath of ACHILLES, "to Greece the source of woes unnumbered," and the jealousy of that warrior and AJAX in the rather unscientific siege of Troy. But it is by contrast with other wars, as, for example, the Crimean, or other services, as, for example, the English, that our own comparative freedom from this evil may be appreciated. It must have been noticed how carefully our officers have even refrained from giving public expression to opinions and criticisms upon other officers, except when those judgments were favorable or complimentary.

The magnitude of the common cause seems to have thrown into insignificance the pettinesses of pique, envy and personal ambition in the minds of all noble souls. Whenever such hostile expressions have been made public the effect has been obvious. It was so with Mr. STANTON's disclosure of General HALLECK's suggestion about General SHERMAN. It will be so, undoubtedly, in the publication of the testimony before the Committee on the War. This screwing of opinions out of officer A. upon the conduct of officer B., we do not entirely like. We hold rather to the primitive but elevated code of morality which was prevalent in one's school days, years since—that the authorities could find out all they chose from fact, but ought not to compel a lad by direct statement to break the reputation of his old comrade. It would have been more complimentary to their own powers of discernment if the Committee had relied upon their own judgment upon ascertained facts than to have asked officers to

prove a judgment for them. There are few events in the war in which anything more is required for a sensible man to form accurate opinions than to elicit the facts in full. But we apprehend that the motives of the Committee were good. They knew what an outcry had been raised (and often justly) against the reckless criticisms passed upon military movements. They were determined that no such cry should detract from the result of their investigations, and therefore fortified their opinions by those of experts.

This fault, a pardonable fault perhaps, aside, we recognize the value of the services of the Committee on the War. Even when their labors were not absolutely needed for the management of affairs, they were often useful in justifying the course of the War Department. There was danger least by concerted action, bullying, or coaxing, blunders would be covered up by officers in the Army. "The object of the expedition has been accomplished"—had got to be a sort of by-word for a failure. But we should never, perhaps, have known the true causes, in some instances, for delay or disaster, without this Committee. Secrets would have died with men. A persistent and fearless Committee extorted them at its confessional. If the actual conduct of the war has not been greatly benefited by them, History will recognize her obligations. She will accept their facts, which might have perished by neglect or by stifling. She will easily escape their errors, since a hundred witnesses will start up to pronounce each sharp criticism a slander.

THAT desperate onslaught of visitors on the Presidential ante-chambers, which commenced before the murdered President was wrapped in his funeral shroud, has somewhat, though not entirely, abated. Dependent as Mr. JOHNSON's office is upon the will of the people, as he often repeats, he nevertheless finds that *Le Roi est mort: vive le Roi!* is an apothegm quite as deducible from republican as from regal sway. Wherever there is power and patronage, and wherever there are favors, places and salaries to be had for the seeking, there will be found the industrious pursuers of them; and they manifest various degrees of skill and experience in that calling. The PRESIDENT has been fearfully beset, we should judge, by these visits, or rather visitations. But, as if the persistent seekers for personal advantages were not embarrassing enough with their struggles for notoriety or gain, there are not a few others who come to confer from really patriotic motives on what is to be done with the country, and to pop a piece of seasonable advice into the PRESIDENT's mind. We admit, indeed, that our sympathy with the Government may be increased considerably by disgust, and, to a veteran politician of 30 years' standing, being thronged by anxious inquirers may be, so far from a bore, rather an agreeable tribute. But no person could be indurated to so many calls, interviews and speeches; he would be surfeited, though he might never be disconcerted.

At all events, nobody yet has succeeded in bringing away any important revelation from an interview. Everybody is anxious about the future policy of the Government with the Rebels, but the PRESIDENT will not be pumped. That sharp saying of the diplomatist, that language was invented not to convey but to conceal ideas, is quite applicable to Mr. JOHNSON's numerous speeches to the individuals and delegates who have waited upon him. The PRESIDENT seems to be good-humored, fluent and always ready with a speech, longer or shorter. But he very carefully and shrewdly avoids committing himself to anything of importance. He is cautious and not to be trapped. He tells them what he has told others before, and almost in the same language. He reminds them first of the responsibility of the officers of the Government to the people, and of their present origin from the ranks of the common people. He states to them, secondly, that treason is a crime, and must be punished. But these ideas of the PRESIDENT his audience have heard before, and go away quite ignorant of the particular mode of treatment which the PRESIDENT will use towards the poor whites of the South on the one hand, and to the prominent men of the Rebellion on the other. Let all anxious persons reflect, that, while under ordinary circumstances, the reticence of the Government might be tantalizing, if not a little painful, it need not be so now. The advantage of delay, even, is on our side. Time is solving many questions, and is assuag-

ing much excited feeling, and much party judgment. Were it all-important to conciliate the South, were there a strong army yet in the field, whom we wished to induce to lay down arms, or even an angry and powerful people who might suddenly break out again into revolt, on provocation, delay might be fatal. But the Rebellion is ended, and our own convenience alone remains to be consulted.

In considering the various plans for doing honor to those faithful soldiers, now about to be mustered out of the service, we trust that the Government will not lose sight of the fact that there is no way in which they can afford so much gratification to our Army as by permitting the veterans, whose honorable service is matter of record, to bear with them to their homes the arms and accoutrements they have preserved through the dangers of the battle-field. We conceive that there is no immediate need of these arms which can make them one half so valuable to the Government as they will be to those to whom they are endeared by so many associations of battle and skirmish. If the typical hunter, Leather Stocking, was accustomed to regard his good rifle, Kill-deer, with such tender interest, how much more the veteran the weapon which is associated not only with his recollections of personal prowess, but with his ideas of soldierly perfection and soldierly honor. It has saved the life of a comrade, or his own, in some sharply-contested skirmish fight; at Gettysburg, or at Vicksburg its well-directed fire swelled the volley before which the enemy gave way; it has helped to turn the enemy's flank with SHERMAN, or to burst through his stubborn ranks with GRANT. And it would be well if, with the musket, he could receive branded upon its stock the names of the engagements in which he has borne an honorable part. The various State Governments are proposing to arm their militia for drill and discipline, and when in time of public danger the veteran brings out his battle-marked piece, it may serve to set an entire neighborhood on fire with patriotic fervor. By all means, then, let the old soldiers have their muskets. Many of them will be found unfit for further issue, and the best of them will be gathered in only to be stored away in arsenals where they will pass rapidly out of date before the improved arms which are already forcing themselves upon us for adoption.

In another column we publish a letter from Dr. LIEBER upon one of the most important and difficult subjects now under national discussion. The incomparable experience of the author in the treatment of topics of this nature, and his well-known freedom from bias or influence, render his opinions particularly valuable at this time, when calm, unprejudiced and intelligent investigation of the powers of the Government with regard to the treatment of the traitors is needed. Our own opinions with regard to some the practical points in this knotty problem have already been given. We have already expressed the belief that the agreement at Appomattox Court-House bound the Government, in honor, to its provisions, and that it would not be expedient or honorable, whatever might be strictly legal, to depart from the terms of that agreement. We hold that that agreement, in the way the Rebels understood it, provided that is also the way in which we knew they understood it, must bind the action of the Government. We must not reason longer on what we might have substituted for that treaty as well as not, having the power to do so. The treaty is an accomplished fact. We may say here that Dr. LIEBER's commentaries upon his mode of construing that agreement were written at the suggestion of friends outside the Government, and have no other purpose than to aid in the solution of a vexed and difficult question. Though, as we have said, we can by no means yet concur in his conclusions, we commend the article to a thoughtful reading.

In addition to those already published, the following general officers of volunteers have resigned their commissions: Major-General COUCH, Major-General WASHBURN, Brevet-Major-General McMILLAN, Brigadier-General LEE, Brigadier-General STARKWEATHER, Brigadier-General SULLIVAN, Brigadier-General WEBER, Brigadier-General MEAGHER, Brigadier-General NICHOLSON, Brigadier-General TILSON, Brigadier-General HICKMAN, Brigadier-General AYERILL, (Captain Third United States Cavalry).

ABSTRACT OF MILITARY LAWS.

BOUNTIES.

[Every volunteer non-commissioned officer, private, musician, and artiller who is honorably discharged after a service of two years or during the war, to receive a bounty of \$100, under Section 5, Act of July 22, 1861.]

That any volunteer who may be received into the service of the United States under this act, and who may be wounded or otherwise disabled in the service, shall be entitled to the benefits which have been or may be conferred on persons disabled in the regular service, and that the widow, if there be one, and if not, the legal heirs of such as die or may be killed in service, in addition to all arrears of pay and allowances, shall receive the sum of one hundred dollars.—Sec. 6, July 22, 11—86 Chap. 9.

And that the men enlisted in the regular forces after the 1st day of July, 1861, shall be entitled to the same bounties, in every respect, as those allowed or to be allowed to the men of the volunteer forces.—Sec. 5, July 22, 1861—Chap. 24.

That Section 5 of the act "to authorize the employment of volunteers to aid in enforcing the laws and protecting public property," approved July 22, 1861, and Section 5 of the act "to increase the present military establishment of the United States," approved July 29, 1861, shall be so construed as to allow twenty-five dollars of the bounty of one hundred dollars therein provided to be paid immediately after enlistment to every soldier of the regular and volunteer forces hereafter enlisted during the continuance of the existing war, and the sum of seven millions five hundred thousand dollars is hereby appropriated for such payment.—Sec. 6, July 5, 1862—Chap. 133.

Provided, That said bounty shall be paid to the following persons, and in the order following, and to no other person, to wit: First, to the widow of such deceased soldier, if there be one. Second, if there be no widow, then to the children of such deceased soldier, share and share alike. Third, if such a soldier left neither a widow nor child or children, then and in that case, such bounty shall be paid to the following persons, provided they be residents of the United States, to wit: First, to his father; or if he shall not be living, or has abandoned the support of his family, then to the mother of such soldier; and if there be neither father nor mother as aforesaid, then such bounty shall be paid to the brothers and sisters of the deceased soldier, resident as aforesaid.—Sec. 1, July 11, 1863—Chap. 144.

That that part of the sixth section of the act "to authorize the employment of volunteers to aid in enforcing the laws and protecting public property," approved July 22, 1861, which secured to the widow, if there be one, and if not, the legal heirs of such volunteer as die or may be killed in service, in addition to all arrears of pay or allowances, a bounty of one hundred dollars, shall be held to apply to those persons who have enlisted in the regular forces since the 1st day of July, 1861, or shall enlist in the regular forces during the year 1862, and be paid to the heirs named in this act, and that the bounties herein provided for shall be paid out of any money appropriated for bounty to volunteers.—Sec. 3, July 11, 1863—Chap. 144.

That the President be, and he is hereby authorized, in addition to the volunteer forces which he is now authorized by law to raise, to accept the services of any number of volunteers, not exceeding one hundred thousand, as infantry, for a period of nine months, unless sooner discharged. And every soldier who shall enlist under the provisions of this section shall receive his first month's pay, and also twenty-five dollars as bounty, upon the mustering of his company or regiment into the service of the United States. And all provisions of law relating to volunteers enlisted in the service of the United States for three years, or during the war, except in relation to bounty, shall be, and the same are extended to, and are hereby declared to embrace the volunteers to be raised under the provisions of this section.—Sec. 3, July 17, 1863—Chap. 201.

That, for the purpose of filling up the regiments of infantry now in the United States service, the President be, and he is hereby authorized to accept the services of volunteers in such numbers as may be presented for that purpose for twelve months, if not sooner discharged. And such volunteers, when mustered into the service, shall be in all respects upon a footing with similar troops in the United States service, except as to service bounty, which shall be fifty dollars, one half of which to be paid upon their joining their regiments, and the other half at the expiration of their enlistment.—Sec. 4, July 17, 1863—Chap. 201.

That such of the volunteers and militia now in the service of the United States as may re-enlist to serve one year, unless sooner discharged, after the expiration of their present term of service, shall be entitled to a bounty of fifty dollars, one half of which to be paid upon such re-enlistment, and the balance at the expiration of the term of re-enlistment. And such as may re-enlist to serve for two years, unless sooner discharged, after the expiration of their present term of enlistment, shall receive, upon such re-enlistment, twenty-five dollars of the one hundred dollars bounty for enlistment provided by the first section of the act approved 22d of July, 1861, entitled "An act to authorize the employment of volunteers to aid in enforcing the laws and protecting public property."—Sec. 18, March 3, 1865—Chap. 75.

That all payments of advance bounty made to enlisted men who have been discharged before serving out the term required by law for its payment in full, shall be allowed in the settlement of the accounts of paymasters at the treasury, but hereafter, in all such cases, the amount so advanced shall be charged against the enlisted men, unless the discharge be upon surgeon's certificate for wounds received or sickness incurred since their last enlistment.—Sec. 6, March 3, 1863—Chap. 78.

That upon any requisition hereafter being made by the President of the United States for militia, any person who shall have volunteered or been drafted for the service of the United States for the term of nine months, or a shorter period, may enlist into a regiment from the same State to serve for the term of one year, and any person so enlisting shall be entitled to and receive a bounty of fifty dollars, to be paid in time and manner provided by the act of July 22, 1861, for the payment of the bounty provided for by that act.—Sec. 7, March 3, 1863—Chap. 78.

That every non-commissioned officer, private, or other person who has been or shall hereafter be discharged from the Army of the United States within two years from the date of their enlistment, by reason of wounds received in battle, shall be entitled to receive the same bounty as is granted or may be granted to the same classes of persons who are discharged after a service of two years, and all acts and parts of acts inconsistent with this are hereby repealed.—Act of March 3, 1863—Chap. 84.

*An Act making appropriations for the payment of the bounty authorized by the Sixth Section of an act entitled "An Act to authorize the employment of volunteers to aid in enforcing the laws and protecting public property," approved July 22, 1861, and for other purposes.

That the sum of twenty millions of dollars, or so much thereof as may be required, be, and the same is hereby appropriated for the payment of bounties and advance pay: *Provided*, That no bounties except such as are now provided by law shall be paid to any persons enlisted after the 5th day of January next.—Sec. 1, Joint Resolution, Approved December 23, 1863.

That the bounties heretofore paid, under regulations and orders from the War Department, to men enlisting in the regular or volunteer forces of the United States for three years or during the war shall continue to be paid from the 5th day of January, 1864, until the 1st day of March next, anything in the act approved December 23, 1863, to the contrary notwithstanding. This resolution to be in force from and after its passage.—Joint Resolution, Approved January 13, 1864.

And the bounty money which any mariner or seaman, enlisting from the Army into the Navy, may have received from the United States, or from the State in which he enlisted in the Army, shall be deducted from the prize money to which he may become entitled during the time required to complete his military service.—Sec. 7, February 24, 1864—Chap. 13.

[For bounty and compensation to loyal owners of enlisted slaves, see section 24, act of February 24, 1864; chapter 13.]

That the bounties authorized to be paid under existing laws, and by regulations and orders of the War Department, to veterans re-enlisting or persons enlisting in the regular or volunteer service of the United States for three years or during the war, shall continue to be paid from the 1st day of March, 1864, to the 1st day of April, 1864, anything in any law or regulation to the contrary notwithstanding; the said bounties to be paid out of any moneys already appropriated for such purposes.—Joint Resolution—Approved March 3, 1864.

[For bounties to colored troops, see sections 2, 3 and 4, act of June 15, 1864, and section 5, act of March 3, 1865.]

That all non-commissioned officers and privates in the Regular Army, serving under enlistments made prior to July 22, 1861, shall have the privilege of re-enlisting for the term of three years, in their respective organizations, until the first day of August next; and all such non-commissioned officers and privates so re-enlisting, shall be entitled to the bounties mentioned in the joint resolution of Congress, approved January 13, 1864.—Section 3, June 20, 1864—Chap. 145.

That persons hereafter enlisted into the naval service or marine corps during the present war, shall be entitled to receive the same bounty as if enlisted in the army. And the resolution approved February 24, 1864, entitled "A resolution relative to the transfer of persons in the military service to the naval service," is hereby repealed: *Provided*, nevertheless, that such sums as may have been paid as bounty to persons transferred from the military to the naval service or marine corps shall be charged to and paid out of the proper naval appropriation, or appropriation for the marine corps.—Sec. 4, July 1, 1864—Chap. 201.

That when a soldier sick in hospital shall have been discharged, or shall be discharged, from the military service, but shall be unable to leave or to avail himself of his discharge in consequence of sickness or wounds, and shall subsequently die in such hospital, he shall be deemed to have died in the military service, so far as relates to bounties.—Sec. 2, July 2, 1864—Chap. 215.

That the President of the United States may, at his discretion, at any time hereafter, call for any number of men as volunteers, for the respective terms of one, two, and three years for military service; and any such volunteer, or, in case of draft, as hereinafter provided, any substitute, shall be credited to the town, township, ward of a city, precinct, or election district, or of a county not so subdivided, towards the quota of which he may have volunteered or engaged as a substitute; and every volunteer who is accepted and mustered into the service for a term of one year, unless sooner discharged, shall receive, and be paid by the United States, a bounty of one hundred dollars; and if for a term of two years, unless sooner discharged, a bounty of two hundred dollars; and if for a term of three years, unless sooner discharged, a bounty of three hundred dollars; one-third of which bounty shall be paid to the soldier at the time of his being mustered into the service, one-third at the expiration of one half of his term of service, and one-third at the expiration of his term of service. And in case of his death while in service, the residue of his bounty unpaid shall be paid to his widow, if he shall have left a widow; if not, to his children, or if there be none, to his mother, if she be a widow.—Sec. 1, July 4, 1864—Chap. 237.

That if a soldier, discharged for wounds received in battle, die before receiving the bounty provided by the Act of March 31, 1863, entitled "An Act to amend an Act to authorize the employment of volunteers, and so forth," the bounty due shall be paid to the following persons, and in the order following, and to no other person, to wit: first, to the widow of such deceased soldier, if there be one; second, if there be no widow, then to the children of such deceased soldier, share and share alike; third, if such soldier left neither a widow, or child, or children, then and in that case such bounty shall be paid to the following persons, provided they be residents of the United States, to wit: first, to his father; or if he shall not be living, or has abandoned the support of his family, then to the mother of such soldier; and if there be neither father nor mother as aforesaid, then such bounty shall be paid to the brothers and sisters of the deceased soldier, resident as aforesaid.—Sec. 3, March 3, 1865—Chap. —.

That every non-commissioned officer, private, or other person, who has been, or shall hereafter be, discharged from the Army of the United States by reason of wounds received in battle, on skirmish, on picket, or in action, or in the line of duty, shall be entitled to receive the same bounty as if he had served out his full term; and all acts and parts of acts inconsistent with this are hereby repealed.—Sec. 4, March 3, 1865—Chap. —.

That the bounty of one hundred dollars, provided by present laws to be paid to the heirs of volunteers killed in battle, shall be extended to his widow if living, or if she be dead, to the children of any volunteer who shall have been or may be killed in the service, whether he shall have enlisted for three years or for a less period of time.—Sec. 11, March 3, 1865—Chap. —.

The following is a correct list of the Board of Visitors to the Naval Academy:—Vice-Admiral D. G. Farragut, President; Rear-Admiral D. D. Porter; Captain John L. Worden; Hon. James T. Mills, of Wisconsin; Rev. C. B. Boynton, D. D. of Maryland; Hon. Horace Maynard, of Tennessee; J. M. Forbes, Esq., of Massachusetts; John C. Green, Esq., of New York; Aaron F. Perry, Esq., of Ohio; Noah Brooks, Esq., of California. Mr. Maynard and Mr. Green are appointed in place of two gentlemen who declined the appointment.

We would call the attention of mounted officers to General Order No. 92, published in our Army Gazette.

ARMY GAZETTE.

MUSTERING-OUT OF VOLUNTEERS.

WAR DEPARTMENT, ADJUTANT-GENERAL'S OFFICE,
WASHINGTON, May 16, 1865.

General Orders, No. 94.

The following regulations are announced, and will be observed, in discharging from service such Volunteers as are, hereafter, to be mustered out with their regimental or company organizations:—
I.—Army Corps, or at least the Divisions thereof, will be kept intact, and, immediately upon receipt of an order directing any portion of the forces to be mustered out, Commanding Generals of Armies and Departments will order the said troops (if not already thereat) to one of the following Rendezvous, viz:—

1. Middle Military Division, and troops of other Armies or Departments arriving therein.—Defenses of Washington, D. C., Harper's Ferry, Va., and Cumberland, Md.
2. Military Division of the James.—Richmond and Old Point Comfort, Va.
3. Department of North Carolina.—Newbern and Wilmington, N. C.
4. Department of the South.—Charleston, S. C., and Savannah, Ga.
5. Military Division West Mississippi.—Mobile, Ala., New Orleans, La., and Vicksburg, Miss.
6. Military Division of the Missouri.—Little Rock, Ark., St. Louis, Mo., and Fort Leavenworth, Kansas.
7. Department of the Cumberland.—Nashville, Knoxville, and Memphis, Tenn.
8. Department of Kentucky.—Louisville.
9. Middle Department.—Baltimore, Md.

Commanding Generals of Armies and Departments are authorized to change the aforesaid places of rendezvous, should the public interest so demand.

For the Departments of the East, Pennsylvania, North West, New Mexico, and Pacific, such special orders will be given from the Adjutant-General's Office, relative to the troops therein serving, as may be demanded by the circumstances, as the time for discharge is approached.

II.—In case of one or more regiments of a division being mustered out—the division remaining in the field—said regiment, or regiments, will be mustered out at the place where found serving at the time, and then placed en route to the State, as hereinafter directed.

III.—The Adjutant General of the Army will designate places of rendezvous in the respective States, to which the regiments, after muster out, will be forwarded for payment.

IV.—Upon arrival at the rendezvous where the musters out are to take place, a critical examination of the regimental and company records, books &c., will be made, and, in case of omissions, the proper commanders will be made to supply them, and make all the entries enjoined by the Army Regulations. At the same time the muster out rolls will be commenced, and prepared, in accordance with existing regulations, under the direction of the Assistant Commissioners of Muster of Divisions, superintended by the Corps Commissioners. Corps and Department commanders will see that the work is pushed with energy, and executed promptly, using to this end division and brigade commanders to superintend it, and their respective staff officers, to aid the mustering officers in collecting the data for the muster out rolls, and discharge papers, as well as the preparation of the same. In framing the rolls, particular care must be exercised in stating balances of bounty payable. [See General Orders, No. 84, current series, from this office.]

V.—So soon as the rolls of a regiment are completed, the said command, with its arms, colors, and necessary equipage, will be placed en route to its State, and to the rendezvous therein, at or nearest which it was mustered in.

En route, and after arrival in the State, the following will be observed:

1. Immediately upon arrival at the State Rendezvous, the regiment will be reported to, and taken control of, by the Chief Mustering Officer for the State, or his Assistant at the point. The said officers will lend all needful assistance in their power to the paymasters, with the view to prompt payment of the troops.

2. The regimental officers will be held to a strict accountability for the discipline of their commands, and preservation of public property.

3. The Commissary of Musters of the division to which the regiment belonged in the field, will take possession of the copies of muster-out rolls intended for the field and staff, companies and paymaster, also the company and regimental records, with all surplus black rolls, returns, discharges, &c., in possession of regimental and company commanders, or other officers, and after boxing them up, place them, whilst en route, under the special charge of a discreet and responsible officer of the regiment. The sole duty of said officer, will be to care for and preserve said rolls and records whilst en route, and on arrival at the State Rendezvous, where payment is to be made, to turn them over to the Chief Mustering Officer, or his Assistant at that place.

4. Paymasters will be designated by the Pay Department to meet regiments at the designated State Rendezvous, and there make final payment, obtaining for that purpose the rolls from the mustering officer thereat.

5. Whilst troops are awaiting payment, supplies will be furnished by the respective supply departments, on the usual requisitions and returns, counterchecked by the chief mustering officer or his assistant.

6. Until after payment and the final discharge of the troops, the chief mustering officer will look to their being kept together and under discipline.

7. The chief mustering officer will, under regulations to be established by himself, take possession of and carefully preserve the regimental and company records, also the colors with the respective regiments, and hold them subject to orders from the Adjutant-General of the Army.

8. As soon as practicable, after arrival at the State rendezvous, the chief mustering officer or his assistant will see that the arms and other public property brought to the State by the troops are turned over to the proper officer of the supply department thereat.

VI.—In preparing the muster-out rolls, corps, department, division, and brigade commanders will hold regimental officers to a strict accountability in order to insure accurate and complete records of the enlisted men, and the better to establish the just claims of the non-commissioned officers and privates who have been wounded, or of the representatives of those who have died from disease or wounds, or been killed in battle.

VII.—Prior to the departure of regiments from the rendezvous where mustered out, all public property (except arms, colors, and equipage required en route) will be turned over to and cared for by the proper officers of the supply departments concerned.

VIII.—What is prescribed in the foregoing for a regiment will be applicable to a battery of artillery or an independent company.

IX.—At the respective State rendezvous the following is ordered, viz:—

1. The Paymaster-General will be prepared to have a sufficient force of paymasters, to insure prompt payments.

2. The Quartermaster-General and the Commissary-General of Subsistence will be prepared to have a suitable number of officers of their respective bureaus, to provide supplies, transportation, &c., and receipt for public property.

3. The Chief of Ordnance will arrange to have a suitable number of officers of his bureau to receive the arms, accoutrements, &c.

X.—The attention of commanding generals of Armies and departments is directed to the importance of regimental and company officers having their records so completed and arranged that, at any time, the muster-out roll may be prepared without delay.

By order of the Secretary of War.
E. D. TOWNSEND, Assistant Adjutant-General.

MUSTERING OUT OF VOLUNTEERS.

HEADQUARTERS, ARMY OF THE POTOMAC,
May 17, 1865.

General Orders No. 26.

The following telegram from the War Department is published to this Army for the information and guidance of all concerned:

U. S. MILITARY TELEGRAPH,
BY TELEGRAPH FROM WAR DEPARTMENT,
WASHINGTON, May 17, 1865.

General GEORGE G. MEADE:

The Secretary of War directs that all volunteer organizations of white troops in your command whose terms of service expire between this date and September 30th next, inclusive, be immediately mustered out of service. The musters out will be made with existing regimental and company organizations, and under the regulations promulgated in General Orders, No. 94, of the 15th instant, from this office.

All men in the aforesaid organizations, whose terms of service expire subsequent to October 1st, 1865, will be transferred to other organizations from the same State, to veteran regiments when practicable, and when not practicable, to regiments having the longest time to serve.

It is proper to add that this order will discharge as follows:

1st. The three years regiments that were mustered into service under the call of July 2d, 1862, and prior to October 1st of that year.
2d. Three years recruits, mustered into service for old regiments, between the same dates.
3d. One year men, for new and old organizations, who entered the service between May 17th and October 1st, 1864.

THOMAS M. VINCENT, Assistant Adjutant-General.
No muster out of any regiment or independent organization will be made under these instructions till the order therefor, in each case, shall have issued from these headquarters. As a necessary preliminary thereto, the Commissary of Musters of the Corps in which the troops may be serving, will forward to these headquarters his certificate that the requirements of General Orders, No. 91, current series, from the Adjutant-General's office, have been fully complied with, and, upon the approval of such certificate, the requisite orders for the muster out will be given.
The Corps Commissary of Musters will accompany his certificate with a report of the number of officers and men of the regiments or organizations to be mustered out, in each case.
By command of Major-General MEADE.

GEO. D. REGOLDS, Assistant Adjutant-General.
Official: S. F. BARSTOW, Assistant Adjutant-General.

GENERAL HOWARD ASSIGNED TO FREEDMEN'S BUREAU.

WAR DEPARTMENT, ADJUTANT GENERAL'S OFFICE,
WASHINGTON, May 12, 1865.

General Orders No. 91.

1. By direction of the President, Major-General O. O. Howard is assigned to duty in the War Department, as Commissioner of the Bureau of Refugees, Freedmen, and Abandoned Lands, under the act of Congress, entitled "An Act to establish a Bureau for the Relief of Freedmen and Refugees," to perform the duties and exercise all the rights, authority and jurisdiction vested by the Act of Congress in such Commission. General Howard will enter at once upon the duties of Commissioner, specified in said act.
2. The Quartermaster-General will, without delay, assign and furnish suitable quarters and apartments for the said Bureau.
3. The Adjutant-General will assign to the said Bureau the number of competent clerks authorized by the Act of Congress.
By order of the President of the United States.

E. D. TOWNSEND, Assistant Adjutant-General.

COMMANDS IN THE SOUTHWEST.

WAR DEPARTMENT, ADJUTANT GENERAL'S OFFICE,
WASHINGTON, May 17, 1865.

General Orders No. 95.

1. The Military Division of West Mississippi, and the Department of Key West are abolished.
The States of Louisiana, Mississippi, Alabama, Florida and Key West will constitute the Department of the Gulf. Major-General E. S. Canby is assigned to the command. Headquarters at New Orleans.
Major-General Banks is relieved from the command of the Department of the Gulf, and will report in writing to the Adjutant-General at Washington.

2. Major-General P. H. Sheridan is relieved from the command of the Middle Military Division, and is assigned to general command west of the Mississippi River, south of the Arkansas River.
Major-General Sheridan will report to Lieutenant-General Grant for instructions.
By order of the President of the United States.

E. D. TOWNSEND, Assistant Adjutant-General.

PRICE OF RATION FOR SOLDIERS ON FURLOUGH.

WAR DEPARTMENT, ADJUTANT GENERAL'S OFFICE,
WASHINGTON, May 10, 1865.

General Orders No. 88.

The computation price of the soldier's ration, while on furlough is established at the uniform rate of twenty-five cents, until further orders.

By order of the Secretary of War.
E. D. TOWNSEND, Assistant Adjutant-General.

GENERAL LOGAN ASSUMES COMMAND OF THE ARMY OF THE TENNESSEE.

HEADQUARTERS ARMY OF THE TENNESSEE,
WASHINGTON, D. C., May 23, 1865.

General Orders No. 12.

1. I hereby assume command of the Army of the Tennessee.
2. Lieutenant-Colonel Maxwell Woodhull, Assistant Adjutant-General United States Volunteers, is transferred from the Fifteenth Army Corps to the Army of the Tennessee as Assistant Adjutant-General. The officers of my personal staff will accompany me.
3. Major-General Wm. B. Hazen, United States Volunteers, having been assigned to the command of the Fifteenth Army Corps, will assume command at once.
4. All orders heretofore issued with reference to the review of the Army of the Tennessee on the 24th instant will remain in force.

JOHN A. LOGAN, Major-General.
Official: MAX. WOODHULL, Adjutant-General.

GENERAL HOWARD'S CIRCULAR.

FREEDMEN'S BUREAU, WASHINGTON, D. C.,
May 16, 1865.

In accordance with General Orders, War Department, No. 91, I enter immediately upon the duties of Commissioner of "Refugees, Freedmen, and Abandoned Lands." The Bureau contemplated in the order, will be located at the corner of I and 19th streets.
All commissioners, however appointed, who have the charge of freedmen, are requested to make a report as soon as possible, of the character and extent of their work.

The commissioners or superintendents in Virginia, South Carolina and Louisiana are requested to report direct to me the amount of land they may have under supervision for the use of freedmen.
The department commanders in the insurrectionary States will do me a favor by transmitting a copy of the different orders issued by themselves, or by their district commanders, relating to the Government and employment of freedmen.

Whilst it shall be my object to secure as much uniformity as possible in the matter of employment and instruction of freedmen, I earnestly solicit co-operation from all officers and agents whose position or duty renders it possible for them to aid me. The negro should understand that he is really free, but on no account, if able to work, should he harbor the thought that the Government will support him in idleness.

O. O. HOWARD,
Major-General, Commissioner of Freedmen's Bureau.

TRANSPORTATION FOR HORSES.

WAR DEPARTMENT, ADJUTANT GENERAL'S OFFICE,
WASHINGTON, May 12, 1865.

General Orders No. 92.

1. Paragraphs 1 and 2, of General Orders, No. 171, of 1863, from this office, are hereby rescinded.
2. Transportation will only be furnished to officers for their authorized horses to the places where the officers are to be mustered out of service, and upon the certificate of a quartermaster, where the horses have been purchased from the Government, that they have been so purchased, and that they have been paid for.
By order of the Secretary of War.

E. D. TOWNSEND, Assistant Adjutant-General.

DISMISSALS

For the week ending May 6, 1865.

Surgeon Elijah A. Clark, United States Volunteers, to date April 28, 1865.
Captain James C. Slaght, Assistant Quartermaster United States Volunteers, to take effect March 11, 1865.
Captain A. H. Megaroy, 14th New York Volunteer Engineers, to date April 29, 1865, on the adverse report of a Board, and for unbecomingly conduct in making public the contents of a telegram addressed to another officer and opened by him.
Captain James Dalley, 104th New York Volunteers, to date May 4, 1865, for conduct unbecoming an officer and a gentleman.
Captain George H. Walser, 43d Missouri Volunteers, to date May

4, 1865, for malfeasance in office while Provost-Marshal at St. Joseph, Mo.

First Lieutenant Hugh Trent, 85th Illinois Volunteers, to date May 2, 1865, for absence without leave.
Second Lieutenant Edward R. Howard, 14th New Hampshire Volunteers, to date May 1, 1865, for having tendered his resignation while under charges for furnishing United States troops intoxicating liquors while on duty conducting them from draft rendezvous, New Haven, Conn., to the front.

Second Lieutenant George W. Hammond, 25th New York Cavalry, to date May 3, 1865, for absence without leave.
The order heretofore issued honorably discharging First Lieutenant Isom L. Meyers, 6th Tennessee Volunteers, has been so amended as to dismiss him, it appearing that the order of discharge was procured on forged papers.

DISMISSALS CONFIRMED.

The orders of dismissal heretofore issued in the following cases, have been confirmed:—
Captain Calvin T. Spear, 5th United States colored troops, to date August 21, 1864, for absence without leave, disobedience of orders, and for defrauding the enlisted men of his command.

First Lieutenant John T. Dunlap, Company E 10th Indiana Cavalry, to date April 12, 1865, "for general worthlessness as an officer, and for supplying the ration of his company with whisky purchased from the Commissary Department for his own use."
Second Lieutenant A. Selkman, Company A 2d Missouri Artillery, to date April 13, 1865, for drunkenness, misusing Government property, and conduct unbecoming an officer and gentleman.

DISMISSALS REVOKED.

The orders of dismissal heretofore issued in the following cases, have been revoked:—
Major N. F. Williamson, 2d Louisiana Cavalry, and he has been honorably discharged, to date November 15, 1864.

First Lieutenant J. R. Pratt, 14th Kansas Cavalry, and he has been honorably discharged, to date November 29, 1864.
First Lieutenant F. E. Diefenbacher, Quartermaster 2d Iowa Cavalry, and he has been honorably discharged as of the date of the order of dismissal.

RESTORED TO COMMISSION.

The following named officers, heretofore dismissed, have been restored, with pay, from the date at which they rejoined their regiments for duty, provided the vacancies have not been filled by the Governors of their respective States:—
Colonel C. D. Murray, 89th Indiana Volunteers.
First Lieutenant Willard W. Hubbell, 15th Michigan Volunteers.

DISMISSALS

For the week ending May 13, 1865.

Colonel Amos B. Jones, additional Aide-de-Camp, to date May 8, 1865.

The following officers, to date April 18, 1865, for the causes mentioned, having been published officially and failed to appear before the Commission:—

Disobedience of orders and absence without leave.

Assistant Surgeon Theodore D. Brooks, 38th Ohio Volunteers.
Absence without leave.

First Lieutenant John J. Fitzgibbon, 47th New York Volunteers.
First Lieutenant W. B. Jones, 162d New York Volunteers.
First Lieutenant Charles Trainer, 162d New York Volunteers.
Captain John W. Johnson, 12th Ohio Cavalry.
Captain Samuel D. Hawley, 12th Ohio Cavalry.
Second Lieutenant Edward D. Kelly, 7th New York Battery.
Captain W. B. Dunn, 20th Kentucky Volunteers, now consolidated with the 28th Kentucky Volunteers, to date May 6, 1865, with loss of all pay and emoluments from the date at which he was placed under arrest.

Captain B. F. Winchester, Commissary of Subsistence United States Volunteers, to take effect April 9, 1865.

Captain Robert T. Dunham, Assistant Adjutant-General United States Volunteers, to date May 11, 1865, for not returning to his proper command upon the expiration of the leave of absence granted by his commanding general.

Hospital Chaplain Charles M. Blake, to date May 10, 1865.
First Lieutenant Edward L. Appleton, 1st United States Artillery, to date May 10, 1865, for disobedience of orders and desertion.

DISMISSAL CONFIRMED.

The order heretofore issued dismissing Second Lieutenant John W. Hoyt, Company C, 117th Illinois Infantry, to date August 10, 1864, "for incompetency and general worthlessness, and for having, during the Red River campaign remained on the steamers all the time, evading his duty in the field," has been confirmed.

DROPPED FROM THE ROLLS OF HIS REGIMENT.

Captain James C. Wilson, 13th Indiana Cavalry, to date December 31, 1864, he having been absent from his command and under serious charges since that date.

DISMISSAL REVOKED.

The order heretofore issued, dismissing Captain Martin H. McChesney, 2d New York Mounted Rifles, is revoked, and he has been honorably discharged, to date March 18, 1865.

DISHONORABLE DISCHARGE REVOKED.

The order heretofore issued, dishonorably discharging Captain John P. King, 6th Connecticut Volunteers, is revoked, and he has been honorably discharged, to date June 4, 1864.

RESTORED TO COMMISSION.

The following named officers, heretofore dismissed, have been restored, with pay from the date at which they rejoin their regiments for duty, provided the vacancies have not been filled by the Governors of their respective States:—
Captain George J. P. Wood, 1st Maryland Potomac Home Brigade Cavalry.

First Lieutenant Maximilian Rosenburg, 54th New York Volunteers.
Captain James B. Harrover, 2d District of Columbia Volunteers, with pay from the date at which he rejoins his regiment for duty, provided the vacancy has not been filled, evidence of the fact to be obtained from the proper authorities.

The order heretofore issued, dropping the name of First Lieutenant W. K. Hewitt, Adjutant 13th Wisconsin Cavalry, from the rolls of his regiment, has been revoked, and he is restored to his command, provided the vacancy has not been filled by the Governor of his State.

NOTICE TO DELINQUENTS.

First Lieutenant Thomas W. Sullivan, United States Army, having been reported to the headquarters of the Army for absence without leave, is hereby notified that he will be recommended for dismissal from the service of the United States, unless, within fifteen (15) days from May 22, 1865, he appears before the Military Commission in session in Washington, D. C., of which Brigadier-General Caldwell, United States Volunteers, is President, and makes satisfactory defence to the charges against him.

MEDICAL DEPARTMENT.

ASSIGNED.

Surgeon B. B. Wilson, U. S. Vols., is hereby relieved from duty as a member of the board for the examination of officers of the First Veteran corps.

Assistant Surgeon Peter V. Schenck, U. S. Army, is hereby detailed as a member of the board for the examination of officers of the First Veteran corps.

DISMISSED.

Hospital Chaplain Charles M. Blake.

APPOINTED.

May 10.—Dr. Frederick W. Wanderlick, of the Great Western, Assistant Surgeon, from May 10, 1865.

RESIGNATIONS ACCEPTED.

Assistant Surgeon Havilah M. Sprague, U. S. Army, to take effect May 5, 1865.

MISCELLANEOUS.

Assistant Surgeon J. Q. A. Hudson, U. S. Vols., appointed

March 18, 1865, having declined to accept his appointment, the appointment has, by the direction of the President, been cancelled.

The Fifty-ninth company, Second battalion Veteran Reserve corps, is hereby relieved from duty at Easton, Pennsylvania, and ordered to Camp Douglas, Illinois, for duty in the General Hospital at that point.

May 10.—Surgeon Albert Schiever has been ordered on temporary duty as member of the Naval Medical Board of Examiners, at the Naval Asylum, Philadelphia, in addition to his present duties.

ARTIFICIAL LIMBS—ORDER TO MEDICAL DIRECTORS.

SURGEON-GENERAL'S OFFICE, WASHINGTON, D. C.,

May 13, 1865.

In accordance with the recommendation of a Board of Medical Officers recently convened in the city of New York, the manufacturers indicated in the subjoined list have been authorized to furnish to mutilated soldiers, upon your order, apparatus and artificial limbs of the kind designated, viz:—

	MAKER.	ADDRESS.	PRICE.	
LEGS.	1. Dr. Douglas Bly.	Rochester, N. Y.	\$12 1/2	His "Universal Ankle Joint Motion" only
	2. Wm. Seighe & Sons.	New York City.	75	
	3. R. F. Palmer.	Philadelphia, Pa.	75	
	4. Dr. E. D. Hudson.	New York City.	75	
	5. Salem Leg Co.	Salem, Mass.	75	
	6. Jewett Leg Co.	Washington, D. C.	75	
FEET.	7. R. Clement.	Philadelphia, Pa.	75	
	8. A. A. Marks.	New York City.	60	
FEET.	1. R. F. Palmer.	Philadelphia, Pa.	\$30	For Pirogoff's amput'n
	2. Dr. E. D. Hudson.	New York City.	30	Syme's
ARMS.	1. John Condiell.	Morrisstown, N. Y.	\$15 1/2	For Amputation
	2. J. A. Leg Co.	New York City.	50	
	3. Marvin Limb Co.	Boston, Mass.	50	Above the Elbow.
	4. J. M. Greene & Co.	New York City.	75	
	5. D. W. Kolbe.	Philadelphia, Pa.	50	Below the Elbow.
	6. Marvin Limb Co.	Boston, Mass.	50	
ARMS.	7. Wm. Seighe & Sons.	New York City.	50	
	8. H. A. Gildes.	Philadelphia, Pa.	50	At the Wrist.

APPARATUS FOR RESECTION OF ELBOW AND SHOULDER JOINTS.

For Resection of Elbow, { Dr. E. D. Hudson, New York City, \$50.
D. W. Kolbe, Philadelphia, Pa., 15.

For Resections of Shoulder, { Dr. E. D. Hudson, New York City, \$50.
D. W. Kolbe, Philadelphia, Pa., 25.

The relative value of the models is shown by the order in which the makers are mentioned. No orders shall be given to manufacturers who are not included in the preceding list.

The maximum price that will be paid by the United States, is:—For Artificial Legs, \$75; For Artificial Arms, \$50; For Apparatus for Resection, \$50; For Artificial Feet, \$30.

Should soldiers desire to procure the more expensive legs and arms, the maximum price for each will be allowed in part payment. The respective manufacturers have been directed to supply Medical Directors, from whom orders shall be received, with accurate instructions for making the requisite measurements, and to deposit with them an approved model, to the quality of which, in material and workmanship, all limbs that shall be furnished must conform.

By order of the Surgeon-General:
C. H. CRANE, Surgeon U. S. A.

NAVY GAZETTE.

SURRENDER OF COMMODORE FARRAND.

U. S. FLAGSHIP STOCKDALE, OFF MOBILE, ALA., May 6, 1865.

Sir:—I have the honor to inform the Department that, on the night of the 4th inst., I received written propositions from Commodore Sherman Farand, commanding the Confederate forces in these waters, to surrender to me all the Rebel naval forces, officers, men, and public property yet afloat under his command, and now blockaded by a portion of our Naval forces in the Tombigbee River, and desiring a meeting with me to arrange the terms of surrender to the United States.

I accordingly met Commodore Farrand at Citronville, a point about twenty-five miles above this city, and accepted his proposals on the same basis as granted by Lieutenant-General Grant to General Lee, General Sherman to General Johnston, and General Canby to General Richard Taylor, the latter having taken place at the same point and time. General Canby being present. Some days will elapse before all the arrangements will be completed for the reception of the Confederate officers, men, vessels, and property, when further details, with copies of all correspondence, and the written agreement and obligations, will be officially made known to the Department.

I have the honor, sir, to be your obedient servant,
H. K. THATCHER,
Acting Rear-Admiral and Commander of the West Gulf Squadron.
Hon. GIBSON WELLES, Secretary of the Navy.

REGULAR NAVAL SERVICE.

ORDERED.

MAY 15.—Commander John M. F. Ch'z, to the Boston Navy Yard.

MAY 17.—Second Assistant Engineer W. H. G. West, to duty as Assistant to Chief Engineer Baker, at Boston.

Lieutenant-Commander Wm. B. Cushing, to the Navy Yard at New York.

First Assistant Engineer A. H. Fisher, to duty as Assistant to Chief Engineer Albert, at New York.

Surgeon George Maulsby, to duty at the Naval Asylum at Philadelphia.

DETACHED.

MAY 15.—Acting Gunner Thomas S. Cassidy, from the *Mohongo*, and waiting orders.

Commander Wm. F. Spicer, from command of the *Quaker City*, and waiting orders.

Third Assistant Engineer R. T. Bennett, from the *E. B. Hale*, and waiting orders.

Lieutenant Silas Casey and Second Assistant Engineer George J. Burnap, from the *Quaker City*, and waiting orders.

Commander Henry French, from command of the Navy Yard, Boston, and waiting orders.

Gunner John D. Fletcher, from the North Atlantic Squadron, and waiting orders.

Commander J. R. M. Mullaney, from special duty at New York, and ordered to ordnance duty at the New York Yard.

Captain Guert Gansevoort, from ordnance duty at New York, and waiting orders.

MAY 17.—Gunner John A. McDonald, from the *Chickasaw*, and ordered North.

Surgeon David Harlan, from Naval Asylum at Philadelphia, and ordered to duty as Fleet Surgeon of the East Gulf Squadron.

First Assistant Engineer Alexander V. Fraser, Jr., from special duty at Philadelphia, and ordered to duty as Assistant to Chief Engineer Brooks at New York.

APPOINTED.

MAY 17.—A. H. Fisher, First Assistant Engineer, from March 1, 1864.

N. Beach Clark, First Assistant Engineer, from January 1, 1865.

William H. Harrison, First Assistant Engineer, from January 30, 1865.

Edwin Wells, First Assistant Engineer, from January 30, 1865.

G. M. L. Macarty, Second Assistant Engineer, from December 18, 1862.

Asaph Dunbar, Second Assistant Engineer, from June 20, 1864.

Mosher A. Southerland, Second Assistant Engineer, from September 1st, 1864.

ORDERS REVOKED.

MAY 17.—Captain Wm. Rodgers Taylor, to the Boston Navy Yard, and ordered to duty at the ordnance yard, Navy Yard, Washington, D. C.

RESIGNED.

MAY 15.—Assistant Surgeon D. M. Skinner, of Newport, R. I.

VOLUNTEER NAVAL SERVICE.

ORDERED.

MAY 13.—Acting Second Assistant Engineer, Frederick D. Sturt, to the *Lady Sterling*.

Acting Assistant Surgeon Winthrop Butler, to the *Lady Sterling*.

Acting Assistant Surgeon E. S. Perkins, to the *Passicut*.
Acting Assistant Surgeon J. D. Malone, to the *Mercedita*.
May 16.—Acting Ensign J. F. Blanchard, to the *Mattabessett*.
Acting Ensign C. M. Bird, to the *Shokoken*.
May 17.—Acting Master Wm. Barrymore, to command the *Nasubuc*.
Acting Second Assistant Engineer Thomas D. Crosby to the *Plymouth*.

DETACHED.

MAY 13.—Acting Assistant Surgeon Wm. S. Bowen, from the *J. L. Davis*, and waiting orders.
Acting Assistant Paymaster Eugene Chapin, from the *J. L. Davis*, on completion of transfer, &c., and ordered to settle accounts.
May 15.—Acting Master Hugh H. Savage, from the *General Putnam*, and ordered to the *Shokoken*.
Acting Assistant Surgeon O. U. Turner, from the *Don*, and ordered to the *Mercedita*.
Acting Volunteer Lieutenant T. F. Wade, from the *North Carolina*, and ordered to duty at New York Yard.
Acting Assistant Surgeon George W. Gale, from the *Quaker City*, and waiting orders.
Acting Chief Engineer Geo. W. Farrer, from the *Quaker City*, and waiting orders.
Acting Volunteer Lieutenant W. R. Browne, from the *Pursuit*, and granted leave.
Acting Assistant Paymaster F. A. Alley, from the *Genesee*, on completion of transfer, &c., and ordered to settle his accounts.
Acting Assistant Paymaster L. A. Frailey, from the *Quaker City*, on completion of transfer, &c., and ordered to settle his accounts.
May 17.—Acting Volunteer Lieutenant H. P. Connor from the *Mohongo*, and granted three months leave.
Acting Assistant Surgeon Alexander McKenzie, from the *Mystic*, and ordered to the *Potomac Flotilla*.
Acting Master B. S. Melville, from the *Mohongo*, and ordered to the *Sabine*.
Acting Master Samuel B. Meader, from the *Mystic*, and granted leave.
Acting Master Gilbert Dayton, from command of the *Nasubuc*, on the reporting of his relief, and waiting orders.
Acting Assistant Paymaster Augustus Ferrot, from the *Mystic*, on completion of transfer, &c., and ordered to settle his accounts.

RESIGNATIONS ACCEPTED.

MAY 13.—Acting Volunteer Lieutenant George D. Upham, of the *Donegal*.
Acting Master A. A. Owens, of the *Mohongo*.
Acting Master Henry M. Price, of the *Portsmouth*.
Acting Gunner Joseph Furlong, of the *Quaker City*.
Acting Assistant Surgeon T. W. Meekly, of the *Lodona*.
Acting Assistant Surgeon Isaac Poole, of Halifax, Mass.
MAY 15.—Acting Master J. O. Johnson, of the *Shokoken*.
Acting Master George W. Parker, of the *C. P. Williams*.
Acting Ensign Wm. C. Borden, of the *Shokoken*.
Acting Ensign Francis H. Brown, of the *Mattabessett*.
Acting Ensign Loren C. Holm, of the *Mahopac*.
Acting Ensign Ben. Wood, of the *Atlanta*.
Acting Ensign Andrew Nelson, of the *Queen*.
Acting Ensign David E. Cook, of the *Phlox*.
Acting Ensign G. H. Gaylor, of the *Stars and Stripes*.
Acting Ensign Edward Manning, of the *Fort Donelson*.
Chief Engineer W. F. Wright, of Brooklyn, N. Y.
Acting Second Assistant Engineer James H. Potts, of the *Naval Hospital*, N. Y.
Acting Second Assistant Engineer Charles Bemon, of Portland, Me.
Acting Third Assistant Engineer John A. Whittaker, of New York.
Acting Third Assistant Engineer Thomas Connor, of the *Nahant*.
Acting Third Assistant Engineer Alonzo G. Booth, of the *Cactus*.
Acting Third Assistant Engineer Jackson Clark, of Green Bend, Pa.
Acting Third Assistant Engineer J. W. Kent, of the *Periwinkle*.
MAY 17.—Acting Master Charles T. Chase, of Washington, D. C.
Acting Master Richard Burk, of the *Maumee*.
Acting Master Abraham Allen, of the *Tahowea*.
Acting Master J. A. Jackson, of the *Fort Donelson*.
Acting Master Wm. Wright, of the *Potomac Flotilla*.
Acting Master Curtis Redman, of the *Atlanta*.
Acting Master Edwin Cressy, of the *Genesee*.
Acting Ensign T. W. Spencer, of the *Samuel Rolan*.
Acting Ensign A. F. Atwood, of the *Choctaw*.
Acting Ensign Charles T. Hull, of the *Valley City*.
Acting Ensign E. A. Butler, of the *Fort Donelson*.
Acting Ensign John Davis, of the *General Putnam*.
Acting First Assistant Engineer Daniel C. Stillson, of the *Queen*.
Acting Second Assistant Engineer James O. Mockabee, of the *Fuchsia*.
Acting First Assistant Engineer Charles Metzger, of the *Oclapaha*.
Acting Third Assistant Engineer Russell Warner, of Chicopee, Mass.
Acting Third Assistant Engineer R. R. Throckmorton, of New York.
Acting Third Assistant Engineer B. Converse, of the *Mystic*.
Acting Assistant Surgeon H. C. Van Gieson, of the *Nipisic*.
MAY 18.—Acting Master H. S. Lambert, of the *Ossipee*.
Acting Ensign E. P. Dayton, of Green Point, N. Y.
Acting Assistant Paymaster W. W. Barry, of Tisbury, Mass.
Acting Assistant Surgeon R. H. Green, of the *Seneca*.
Acting Assistant Surgeon Max G. Kaele, of the *Fort Donelson*.
Acting Assistant Surgeon V. H. Gaskell, of the *Naval Station*, Mound City, Ill.
Acting Assistant Surgeon R. P. Sawyer, of Lowell, Maine.
Acting Third Assistant Engineer Thomas Lee, of Washington, D. C.
Acting Third Assistant Engineer Robert Doherty, of the *Watch*.
Acting Third Assistant Engineer William F. Cutler, of the *Juniper*.
Acting Third Assistant Engineer W. G. Brown, of the *King Philip*.
Acting Third Assistant Engineer Samuel Dison, of the *Western World*.

HONORABLY DISCHARGED.

MAY 18.—Acting Volunteer Lieutenant George E. Welch, of Brooklyn, N. Y.
Acting Master Maurice Digard, of Brooklyn, N. Y.
Acting Master George W. Jenkins, of Harlem, N. Y.
Acting Master Alexander McIntosh, of the *Vermont*.
Acting Master S. B. Davis, of Brooklyn, N. Y.
Acting Master J. L. Plunkett, of the *James L. Davis*.
Acting Ensign Berger B. Lodenberg, of the *Naval Hospital*, New York.
Acting Ensign and Pilot Wm. C. Mendall, of Marion, Mass.
Acting Ensign John G. Meisner, of the *James L. Davis*.
Acting Ensign Robert Adair, of the *James L. Davis*.
Acting Ensign John W. Chase, of the *Vermont*.
Acting Ensign Samuel Atwood, of the *Vermont*.
Acting Ensign Owen S. Cone, of the *Vermont*.
Acting Ensign James West, of the *Vermont*.
Acting Ensign C. A. Blanchard, Navy Yard, Boston.
Acting Ensign John H. Marshall, of the *Vermont*.
Acting Ensign Henry B. Morton, of the *Vermont*.
Acting Ensign Francis H. Bacon, of the *James L. Davis*.
Acting Second Assistant Engineer E. C. Maloy, of Rochester, N. Y.
Acting Third Assistant Engineer Henry C. Marrow, of Baltimore.
Acting Second Assistant Engineer John Adkins, Ripley, Ohio.
Acting Third Assistant Engineer Wm. McPaul, of New York.
Acting Third Assistant Engineer B. W. Randall, of Williamsburgh, L. I.
Acting Third Assistant Engineer D. J. O'Keefe, of New York.
Acting Third Assistant Engineer Frederick M. Wagner, of Philadelphia.
MAY 19.—Acting Master A. J. Louch, of Erie, Pa.
Acting Ensign Jacob L. Hayes, of the *Zouave*.
Acting Ensign Wm. C. King, of Nantucket, Mass.
Acting Ensign Wm. Boyd, of Brooklyn, N. Y., to take effect on expiration of his leave of absence.
Acting Ensign Henry Stahl, of Williamsburgh, N. Y.
Acting Ensign Joseph Estes, of Newtonville, Mass.
Acting Ensign Andre S. Rounds, of the *Aetolia*.
Acting Second Assistant Engineer Wm. H. Crawford, of Philadelphia.

Acting Second Assistant Engineer Henry Gormly, of Columbus, Ohio.
Acting Second Assistant Engineer H. F. Wilcox, of Milwaukee, Wis.
Acting Second Assistant Engineer Robert Wallace, of Henniker, N. H.
Acting Second Assistant Engineer Richard Nash, of U. S. steamer *Lodona*.
Acting Third Assistant Engineer Luther Cheney, of Nashua, N. H.
Acting Third Assistant Engineer Isaac S. Evans, of the *North Carolina*.
Acting Third Assistant Engineer Wm. S. Brown, of Boston.
Acting Third Assistant Engineer David Hennessey, of Philadelphia.
Acting Third Assistant Engineer David M. Schryner, of New York.
Acting Third Assistant Engineer John F. Coster, of Washington, D. C.
Acting First Assistant Engineer D. W. Chipman, of Milwaukee, Wis.
Acting First Assistant D. C. Chester, of Brooklyn, N. Y.

ORDERS REVOKED.

MAY 13.—Acting Master B. S. Melville, to the *Sabine*, and ordered to the *Mohongo*.
Acting Assistant Surgeon Robert Lantenbach, to the *Lady Sterling*, and ordered to remain attached to the *Alleghany*.
MAY 15.—Acting Assistant Surgeon J. D. Malom, to the *Mercedita*.
MAY 17.—Acting Ensign H. D. Foster, detaching him from the *Jacob Bell*, and waiting orders, and he will obey orders received from Commander Parker.
Acting Master L. B. Cook, of the 9th inst., and he will obey orders received from Commander Parker.

PROMOTED.

MAY 16.—Acting Volunteer Lieutenant James Traihen, of the *Mount Vernon*, to Acting Volunteer Lieutenant-Commander.
Acting Ensign Isaac Hallcock, of the *Don*, to Acting Master.
MAY 17.—Acting Master W. W. Crownshield, of the *Montauk*, to Acting Volunteer Lieutenant.
MAY 18.—Acting Master Samuel Belden, of the *Pink*, to Acting Volunteer Lieutenant.

APPOINTMENTS REVOKED.

MAY 13.—Acting Gunner Wm. Bartlett, of New York.
MAY 18.—Acting Second Assistant Engineer William Collier, of the *Atlanta*.
Acting Master and Pilot John Evans, of the *Cactus*.
Acting Master and Pilot M. Bowers, of the *General Putnam*.

APPOINTED.

MAY 17.—Edward Drinkwater, Acting Ensign and Pilot, North Atlantic Squadron.
MAY 18.—Mate Frank F. Gregory, of the *Mohongo*, Acting Ensign.
Mate John W. Howison, of the *Mohongo*, Acting Ensign.

DISMISSED.

MAY 13.—Acting Third Assistant Engineer Wm. H. Glading, of the *Tristram Shandy*.

MISCELLANEOUS.

MAY 13.—Order revoking the appointment of Acting Ensign N. R. Davis revoked, and he is honorably discharged.
Order honorably discharging Acting Ensign W. A. Purdie revoked, and he is granted leave.
MAY 17.—Order honorably discharging Acting Master Horace S. Young revoked, and he is granted leave.
Order honorably discharging Acting Master Charles T. Chase revoked.

LIST OF DEATHS

In the Navy of the United States, which have been reported to the Chief of the Bureau of Medicine and Surgery for the week ending May 13th, 1865:—
Gottlieb Nafzige, ordinary seaman, April 20, 1865, Naval Hospital, Memphis.
Lewis Barnett (colored), landsman, April 21, 1865, Naval Hospital, Memphis.
James Wells (colored), landsman, April 22, 1865, Naval Hospital, Memphis.
Frank Martin, coal heaver, April 9, 1865, Naval Hospital Pensacola.
John Shepperd, ordinary seaman, January 24, 1865, U. S. steamer *J. P. Jackson*.
William Waddell, landsman, April 1, 1865, U. S. steamer *Arkansas*.
Frank Anderson, landsman, April 11, 1865, U. S. steamer *Meteor*.
William De Forrester, supernumerary, March 4, 1865, U. S. steamer *Fort*, Military Hospital, Newborn, N. C.
John Greck, seaman, April 8, 1865, U. S. steamer *General Lyon*.
Archy McDougall, landsman, April 1, 1865, U. S. Naval Hospital, Wilmington.
William Edwards (colored), landsman, April 25, 1865, U. S. steamer *Dragon*.
Thomas Jefferson (colored), landsman, March 8, 1865, U. S. Army Hospital, Fort Gaines.
Nicholas Haydenger, ordinary seaman, April 2, U. S. Naval Hospital, Pensacola.
John Foster, ordinary seaman, March 23, 1865, U. S. steamer *Albatross*.
John H. Brown, landsman, April 14, U. S. steamer *Winnebago*.
Aaron Dumford, seaman, April 16, 1865, U. S. Naval Hospital, Pensacola.
William E. Pitts, landsman, April 26, 1865, U. S. Naval Hospital, New York.
Patrick Lee, second-class fireman, April 23, 1865, U. S. Naval Hospital, New York.
George W. Ufford, landsman, April 15, 1865, U. S. Naval Hospital, New York.
Martin Steele, landsman, April 21, 1865, U. S. Naval Hospital, New York.
Michael Lee, coal-heaver, April 27, 1865, U. S. Naval Hospital, Norfolk.
John Smith, seaman, May 1, 1865, U. S. receiving ship *North Carolina*.
Philip Williams (colored), landsman, May 1, 1865, U. S. steamer *Ida*.
Thomas Burns, first-class fireman, May 1, 1865, U. S. steamer *Ida*.
Sanford Curran, acting third assistant engineer, May 1, 1865, U. S. steamer *Ida*.
John W. Bayard, boatswain's mate, May 1, 1865, U. S. steamer *Scotia*.
J. S. Robinson, captain fore-castle, May 1, 1865, U. S. steamer *Scotia*.
Jeremiah Horrigan, coxswain, May 1, 1865, U. S. steamer *Scotia*.
Jacob Brown, boatswain's mate, May 1, 1865, U. S. steamer *Scotia*.
George Creighton, landsman, May 1, 1865, U. S. steamer *Scotia*.
Alonzo Ellison, landsman, May 1, 1865, U. S. Naval Hospital, New York.
William D. Miller, mariner, April 25, 1865, U. S. Naval Hospital, Memphis.
Henry Pallard (colored), landsman, April 23, 1865, U. S. Naval Hospital, Memphis.
Hugh F. Corbett, cooper, April 18, 1865, U. S. steamer *Cyane*.
Richard Beakall, apprentice, April 27, 1865, U. S. ship *Sabine*.
John Sweeney, coal-heaver, April 1, 1865, U. S. Naval Hospital, New Orleans.
Charles McPherson, landsman, April 11, 1865, U. S. Naval Hospital, New Orleans.
Christopher H. Howard, captain fore-castle, April 13, 1865, Mobile Bay.
Drion John, ordinary seaman, April 13, 1865, Mobile Bay.
Leon De Wolf, mate, April 13, 1865, Mobile Bay.
Richard Edwards, landsman, April 9, 1865, Baltman's Island, La.
Asa J. Craven, coal-heaver, April 3, 1865, Naval Hospital, New Orleans.
John Norton, beneficiary, May 4, 1865, Naval Asylum, Philadelphia.

PROCLAMATION BY THE PRESIDENT.

Whereas, By the proclamation of the President, of the 11th day of April last, certain parts of the United States therein specified, which had previously been subject to blockade, were, for objects of public safety, declared, in conformity with previous special legislation of Congress, to be closed against foreign commerce during the national will, to be thereafter expressed and made known by the President; and whereas, events and circumstances have since occurred, which in my judgment render it expedient to remove that restriction, except as to the ports of Galveston, La Salle, Brazos de Santiago, Point Isabel, and Brownsville, in the State of Texas: Now, therefore, be it known that I, Andrew Johnson, President of the United States, do hereby declare that the ports aforesaid, not excepted as above, shall be open to foreign commerce from and after the first day of July next; that commercial intercourse with the said ports may, from that time, be carried on subject to the laws of the United States, and in pursuance of such regulations as may be prescribed by the Secretary of the Treasury. If, however, any vessel from a foreign port shall enter any of the before-named excepted ports in the State of Texas, she will continue to be held liable to the penalties prescribed by the act of Congress, approved on the 13th day of July, 1861, and the persons on board of her, to such penalties as may be incurred pursuant to the laws of war for trading or attempting to trade with an enemy; and I, Andrew Johnson, President of the United States, do hereby declare and make known that the United States of America do hereby disavow to all persons trading or attempting to trade in any port of the United States, in violation of the laws thereof, all pretence of belligerent rights and privileges; and I give notice, from the date of this proclamation, all such offenders will be held and dealt with as pirates. It is also ordered that all restrictions upon trade heretofore imposed in the territory of the United States east of the Mississippi River, save those relating to contraband of war, to the resumption of the rights of the United States, to property purchased in the territory of an enemy, and to the twenty-five per cent. upon purchases of cotton, are removed. All provisions of the Internal Revenue law will be carried into effect under the proper officer.

In witness whereof I have hereunto set my hand and caused the seal of the United States to be affixed.

Done at the city of Washington this twenty-second day of May, in the year of our Lord one thousand eight hundred and sixty-five, and of the independence of the United States of America the eighty-ninth.

ANDREW JOHNSON.

By the President.
W. HUNTER, Acting Secretary of State.

THE FREEDMEN'S BUREAU.

Act referred to in General Order, No. 91 (A. G. O.), 1865.

AN ACT TO ESTABLISH A BUREAU FOR THE RELIEF OF FREEDMEN AND ANTI-SLAVERY.

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, That there is hereby established in the War Department, to continue during the present war of Rebellion, and for one year thereafter, a bureau of refugees, freedmen, and abandoned lands, to which shall be committed, as hereinafter provided, the supervision and management of all abandoned lands, and the control of all subjects relating to refugees and freedmen from rebel States, or from any district of country within the territory embraced in the operations of the Army, under such rules and regulations as may be prescribed by the head of the bureau and approved by the President. The said bureau shall be under the management and control of a commissioner to be appointed by the President, by and with the advice and consent of the Senate, whose compensation shall be three thousand dollars per annum, and such number of clerks as may be assigned to him by the Secretary of War, not exceeding one chief clerk, two of the fourth class, two of the third class, and five of the first class. And the commissioner and all persons appointed under this act shall, before entering upon their duties, take the oath of office prescribed in an act entitled "an act to prescribe an oath of office, and for other purposes," approved July 2, 1862, and the commissioner and the chief clerk shall, before entering upon their duties, give bonds to the Treasurer of the United States, the former in the sum of fifty thousand dollars, and the latter in the sum of ten thousand dollars, conditioned for the faithful discharge of their duties respectively, with securities to be approved as sufficient by the Attorney-General, which bonds shall be filed in the office of the first comptroller of the treasury, to be by him put in suit for the benefit of any injured party upon any breach of the conditions thereof.

Sec. 2. And be it further enacted, That the Secretary of War may direct such issues of provisions, clothing, and fuel, as he may deem useful for the immediate and temporary shelter and supply of destitute and suffering refugees and freedmen and their wives and children, under such rules and regulations as he may direct.

Sec. 3. And be it further enacted, That the President may, by and with the advice and consent of the Senate, appointed an assistant commissioner for each of the States declared to be in insurrection, not exceeding ten in number, who shall, under the direction of the commissioner, aid in the execution of the provisions of this act; and he shall give a bond to the Treasurer of the United States, in the sum of twenty thousand dollars, in the form and manner prescribed in the first section of this act. Each of said commissioners shall receive an annual salary of two thousand five hundred dollars in full compensation for all his services. And any military officer may be detailed and assigned to duty under this act without increase of pay or allowances. The commissioner or shall, before the commencement of each regular session of Congress, make full report of his proceedings with exhibits of the state of his accounts to the President, who shall communicate the same to Congress, and shall also make special reports whenever required to do so by the President or either house of Congress; and the assistant commissioners shall make quarterly reports of their proceedings to the commissioner, and also such other special reports as from time to time may be required.

Sec. 4. And be it further enacted, That the commissioner, under the direction of the President, shall have authority to set apart, for the use of loyal refugees and freedmen such tracts of land within the insurrectionary States as shall have been abandoned, or to which the United States shall have acquired title by confiscation or sale, or otherwise, and to every male citizen, whether refugee or freedman, as aforesaid, there shall be assigned not more than forty acres of such land, and the person to whom it was so assigned shall be protected in the use and enjoyment of the land for the term of three years at an annual rent not exceeding six per centum upon the value of such land, as it was appraised by the State authorities in the year eighteen hundred and sixty, for the purpose of taxation, and in case no such appraisal can be found, then the rental shall be based upon the estimated value of the land in said year, to be ascertained in such manner as the commissioner may by regulation prescribe. At the end of said term, or at any time during said term, the occupants of any parcels so assigned may purchase the land and receive such title thereto as the United States can convey, upon paying thereof the value of the land, as ascertained and fixed for the purpose of determining the annual rental aforesaid.

Sec. 5. And be it further enacted, That all acts and parts of acts inconsistent with the provisions of this act, are hereby repealed.

APPROVED, March 3, 1865.

GENERALS MEADE AND GRANT ON SECRETARY STANTON.

The following testimony has just been elicited before the Committee on the Conduct of the War, and is furnished by them for publication:—

Testimony of Major-General Meade.—Q. You have been in the army almost since the war commenced, and have had as intimate a connection with and knowledge of the Army of the Potomac as any General I know. For that reason I desire to place on our record your answer to the following inquiry: In what manner has Mr. Stanton, the Secretary of War, performed his duties in regard to the supply of the army and the support of the military operations under your charge? A. So far as my knowledge extends, and I have had any relation with the War Department, I can say most cheerfully that every thing I have required, or that I thought ought to be done, has been promptly attended to by Mr. Stanton, as the head of the War Department. Q. What do you say of the talent and ability with which Mr. Stanton has conducted his department? A. I consider that the department has been conducted with very great ability. There may have been some matters in which I may have differed with Mr. Stanton, and might have criticized his operations. Q. Speak of the general management of the department. A. As to the general management of the War Department I consider it has been conducted with great ability.

Testimony of Lieutenant-General Grant.—Q. You have been Lieutenant-General commanding the whole army for a year past and more? A. Yes, sir. Q. I wish you to place upon record your answer to the following question: In what manner has Mr. Stanton, Secretary of

War, performed his duties in the supply of the armies and the support of the military operations under your charge? A. Admirably, I think. There has been no complaint in that respect—that is, no general complaint. So far as he is concerned, I do not think there has been any ground of complaint in that respect. Q. Has there been any misunderstanding with regard to the conduct of the war, in any particular, between you and the Secretary of War, since you have been in command? A. Never any expressed to me. I never had any reason to suppose that any fault was found with anything I had done. So far as the Secretary of War and myself are concerned, he has never interfered with my duties, never thrown any obstacle in the way of supplies I have called for. He has never detailed a course of campaign to me, and never inquired what I was going to do. He has always seemed satisfied with what I did, and heartily co-operated with me.

GENERAL LOGAN'S ORDER.

HEADQUARTERS FIFTEENTH ARMY CORPS,
Alexandria, Va., May 22, 1865.

Special Orders No. 128. * * *
In accordance with instructions from Army Headquarters, the Fifteenth Army Corps will pass in review in Washington City the 24th inst., in the following order, viz: 1. Corps Headquarters and Escort. 2. First Division—Major-General Hazen commanding. 3. Second Division—Major-General Corse commanding. 4. Fourth Division—Brigadier-General William H. Ross commanding. 5. Artillery Brigade—Lieutenant-Colonel William H. Ross commanding.

The Corps will move from its present camp at 7 A. M. on the 23d inst., and bivouac near the Long Bridge, and will commence crossing the Potomac at daylight on the morning of the 24th inst., passing to position to the north and east of the Capitol, prepared for review. The troops will march without knapsacks, and with two days' cooked rations in haversacks.

The line of march will be as set forth in General Orders No. 11, current series, Headquarters Army of the Tennessee. The troops will be formed in column of companies closed in mass, right in front, with short intervals between regiments, brigades and divisions, and will be marched from the Treasury Department to Seventeenth street, at "shoulder arms" bayonets fixed, and then to their camps at "right shoulder shift."

The Pioneer Corps of each Division will march with the same front and formation as the infantry column, axes and spades to be carried at "right shoulder shift."

The artillery will move in brigade organization in rear of the infantry, battery front.

Six ambulances, under charge of commandant of brigade train, will move in rear of each brigade three abreast.

Mounted officers alone will salute in passing the Reviewing Officer, and Division commanders, accompanied by one staff officer, will dismount after passing the Reviewing Officer, and take post near the Commanding General of the Army during the time occupied by the Division in passing, when they will re-mount and rejoin their command. No other officers than those above mentioned will leave the column.

The colors will be unfurled during the entire march, and on passing the Reviewing Officer will make the customary salute.

Drum Corps of Brigades will be massed at the head of each Brigade, and will wheel out of column opposite the Reviewing Officer, playing while their Brigades are passing. Brigade Bands will continue in the column.

Division Commanders will use their utmost exertions to keep the column clear from all interruption, and will, in every particular, conform to orders from Army and Military Division Headquarters with reference to the review. Copies herewith transmitted.

By order of Major-General LOGAN.
MAX WOODHULL, Assistant Adjutant-General.

NAVAL REGISTER.

The Editor will be glad to receive for this department of the JOURNAL all interesting facts in relation to vessels of the Navy suitable for publication.

ARIES, screw, 7, captured the schooner *Kate Carlton*, on the 9th. She was ostensibly bound from Matamoras to New York, with one hundred and nine bales of cotton and several coils of rope on board. Taken to Key West.

ALABAMA, paddle-wheel, 10, sailed from the Brooklyn Navy Yard, Monday, for Hampton Roads. Acting Volunteer Lieutenant A. R. Langthorne; Acting Masters, W. Bates, A. Taylor; Ensigns, Thos. Williams, L. F. Graves; Mates, C. F. Eilmore, A. Dean; Acting Assistant Surgeon, A. D. T. Nestell; Acting Assistant Paymaster, B. Abrahams; First Assistant Engineer, E. Farmer; Acting Second Assistant Engineers, ——— Rosman, J. C. Lewis, G. Lewis, M. P. Villazon; Acting Third Assistant Engineers, E. Gray, George Cowie, Jr.

CINCINNATI, iron-clad, 13.—This staunch old iron-clad has just returned to Mobile, from the Tombigbee, bringing with her as prizes the Rebel Commodore Farrand's whole fleet, comprising the following valuable vessels:—*Nashville*, *Morgan*, *Baltic*, blockade-runner *Heroine*, and transports *Southern*, *R. public*, and *Black Diamond*. The formula of surrender and parole occurred on board the *Cincinnati*, at a point on the Tombigbee River, called Nanna Hubba's Bluff, and was conducted under the management of Commander Edw. Simpson, Fleet Captain West Gulf Squadron.

CATSKILL, iron-clad, 3, was in Charleston harbor on the 10th inst.

COMBOS, light-draft Monitor, building at Greenpoint, is expected to be launched about June 1.

FORT MORGAN, screw, 5, will sail on the 31st instant for the West Gulf, touching at Key West, carrying mails, &c. All papers, letters and parcels sent to Naval Lyceum, Brooklyn Navy Yard, properly directed, will be forwarded.

GUERRIER, screw, first-rate, 25, now building at Boston. The launch of this vessel will necessarily be delayed beyond the middle of next month.

IDARO, screw, 8, is receiving her engines at the Morgan Iron Works, New York.

KOKA, light-draft Monitor, 2—a description of which was given in the Register of May 13—was launched May 18 at Philadelphia.

MONOC, light-draft Monitor, was to leave Greenpoint for the Brooklyn Navy Yard this week.

MONOWOC, paddle-wheel, 10, double-ender, was put in commission 23d, at the Brooklyn Navy Yard. About one year since this vessel burst her boiler in New York harbor, since which time she has been receiving new machinery at the Morgan Iron Works. She was built by Messrs. Secor, Jersey City, in 1863-4, and is 1,030 tons burden. The following is a list of her officers:—Commander, J. W. A. Nicholson; Lieutenant-Commander, Geo. C. Remy; Lieutenant, Sylvanus Backus, Ensign, Yates Sterling; Acting Ensigns, W. A. Dayer, D. W. Mullin; Mates, F. H. Poole, A. Davis; Past Assistant Surgeon, J. H. Clarke; Acting Assistant Paymaster, T. B. Dabney; First Assistant Engineer, E. M. Olsen; Second Assistants, B. F. Wood, J. A. B. Smith, E. D. Woems, Jas. Entwistle.

NEW IRONIDES, iron-clad screw, 14, at the Philadelphia Navy Yard, has undergone a complete overhauling, and is now nearly ready for any duty that may be required of her.

NEWBURN, screw, 7, Acting Master Robert T. Holly commanding, from the North Atlantic Squadron, via Fortress Monroe, with the discharged men of the Squadron and sick at Naval Hospital, Norfolk, Va., arrived at New York 24th.

ONCOLA, paddle-wheel, 10, has gone into dry dock at East Boston.

PURBUI, bark, arrived at the Brooklyn Yard on Sunday afternoon, from Key West 9th inst. She comes North for repairs, having been attached to the East Gulf Squadron since November, 1861. She brings as passenger from the steamer *Tallapoosa* Acting Master and Pilot, B. F. Clifford.

PRAGUE, screw, 12.—This vessel is in need of repairs to her engines; hull is in good condition. She has been on the North Atlantic Blockading Squadron since February, 1864, on blockade duty off Wilmington, and on duty in the James River. She participated in both attacks upon Fort Fisher under Admiral Porter, and all the Rebel Forts upon Cape Fear River until Wilmington surrendered, when she joined the fleet under Admiral Porter, and returned to the North Atlantic Squadron after the surrender of Richmond. From January, 1864, until October, 1864, Lieutenant Commander S. P. Quackenbush commanded her. In October, 1864, Lieutenant Commander D. L. Braine relieved him and assumed command. Lieutenant Commander D. L. Braine commanding; L. H. Beattie, Acting Master; C. G. Hutchinson, Acting Assistant Paymaster; H. R. Watts, Acting Assistant Surgeon; George Lamb, Acting Ensign; Henry W. Loring, Acting Ensign; Anthony Smalley, Acting Ensign; Charles Tengwall, Acting Ensign; J. L. Vaulain, Second Assistant Engineer; G. C. Cook, Second Assistant Engineer; James Wylie, Third Assistant Engineer; J. W. Gardner, Third Assistant Engineer; Geo. W. Rymes, Acting Third Assistant Engineer; James W. Jones, Captain's Clerk.

RHODE ISLAND, paddle-wheel, 12, Commander Trenchard, arrived at New York 23d. She left Pensacola on the 16th instant and Mobile on the same afternoon, stopping at Hampton Roads, which place she left on the 22d instant. She brought intelligence that St. Marks and Tallahassee, Fla., surrendered to our forces on the 9th instant, and the steamer *Spray* to Lieutenant Gibson, of the *Mahaska*, on the 11th instant. U. S. steamers *R. R. Cuyler*, *Fort Jackson*, *Palomac*, and *Kanawha*, were at Pensacola. The *Ossipee*, and *Isakia*, and the iron-clad *Kickapoo*, were at Mobile Point. All well. A portion of the officers of the *Rhode Island* were transferred to the West Gulf Squadron, at Mobile. Commander, Stephen D. Trenchard; Lieutenant and Executive Officer, Fredk. R. Smith; Assistant Surgeon, Edward P. Bingham; Assistant Paymaster, Wm. Lee Darling; Acting Masters, Charles O'Neill, Zera L. Fanner; Acting Ensigns, Nicholas Pratt, Robert O. Lanfare; Engineers, Acting Chief, John F. McCutcheon; Acting Second Assistants, Jas. W. Smith, C. W. Radill; Acting Third Assistant, Wm. M. McCoy; Acting Mates, Richard W. Wallace, J. P. Fisher. She also brings the following passengers:—A. W. Ward, Lieutenant Marines, U. S. N.; F. Augustus Miller, Acting Master; Alex. McDonald, Second Assistant Engineer.

SAGUM, Monitor, 2, left the Washington Navy Yard on the morning of the 20th, under command of Lieutenant B. F. Day. Two stories were current about her destination, one sending her on a lookout for the *Stonewall*, and the other to take Jefferson Davis on board. As Davis is enconced in Fortress Monroe, the former appears to be the more likely.

SEQUEHANNAH, paddle-wheel, 16, was spoken May 18, ten miles north of Cape Hatteras.

SEA BIRD, schooner, 1.—The Navy Department has received information of the capture, on the 11th inst., of the sloop *Florida*, with a cargo of cotton, and the sloop *Annie*, with a cargo of loose cotton, off Crystal River, Florida, by the *Sea Bird*, acting as a tender to the United States steamer *Hybicus*. The vessels were destroyed, and the cargoes sent to Key West with the prisoners.

SARNA, Frigate, 38, Captain Lowry, used as a school-ship for naval apprentices, has left Philadelphia for Newport, Rhode Island, where about one hundred and fifty of her boys will be transferred to the United States Naval School Frigate *Constitution*, and the *Sabine* fitted out for a three years' cruise up the Mediterranean and other parts of the globe.

SWATARA, screw, 10, was launched Tuesday, at 12 M., at the Philadelphia Navy Yard, in the presence of a large crowd of witnesses. She is 216 feet long between perpendiculars, and 230 feet over all, 30 feet extreme width, an d13 feet 9 inches deep—tonnage, 831. She is intended for a dispatch steamer.

TAHOMA, screw, 6, sailed from New York at 5 P. M., Monday, for a cruise in the West Indies. She is 807 tons burden, built by Messrs. Thatcher, Wilmington, Del., 1861. The following is a list of her officers:—Lieutenant-Commander, W. P. McCann; Acting Masters, J. S. Gillett, A. Allen; Acting Ensigns, G. H. Drew, Wm. Mellon, H. P. Arbecom, Wm. Mullen; Second Assistant Engineer, G. R. Holt; Acting Second Assistants, J. Detarbo, G. H. Whittemore; Acting Third Assistant Engineers, R. Muirs, J. F. Sloan.

WYALUSING, paddle-wheel, 14, arrived at New York 31st inst., from Hatteras Inlet. Lieutenant-Commander E. English; Acting Master and Executive Officer, W. R. Hathaway; Acting Assistant Surgeon, Samuel Holman; Acting Ensigns, L. H. Foster, J. P. Perkins, H. G. C. Kruse, W. H. Brown; Acting Master, A. Everett; Acting Mates, H. Watson, L. A. Kent; Chief Engineer, H. H. Stewart; Acting First Assistant Engineer, J. McCourt; Acting Third Assistant Engineers, J. J. Donohue, S. G. Cottrell.

WYANDOTT, screw, 5, was, May 22, lying at the Gosport Navy Yard, expecting to leave during the week for New York. This vessel has been doing guard duty off Norfolk for the past two years. Her officers are, Acting Master Edward W. White commanding; Acting Ensign William Henry, Executive Officer; Acting Ensign, John Blitz; Acting Ensign, Henry C. Robinson; Acting Second Assistant Engineer, Samuel Bulson; Acting Third Assistant Engineer, J. V. Parker; Mate, George Draine; Surgeon's Steward in charge, R. Madison Myers; Yeoman, George Pendrell.

VARIOUS NAVAL MATTERS.

The two iron-clads, *Sandusky* and *Marietta*, lying at the Alleghany wharf in Pittsburgh, are nearly completed.

Orders have been received at the Brooklyn Yard to discharge 80 per cent. of the men employed in the mechanical department.

Orders are expected daily at the Charlestown Navy Yard for the sale of three of the purchased vessels now on the station, viz: the large steamer *Circassian*, the smaller iron steamer *Stettin*, and the trig *Sea Foam*.

On Friday another purloiner of public property was discovered by the vigilant Captain Waugh, captain of the gate guard at the Brooklyn Navy Yard. Portable articles picked up by unsuspected but dishonest workmen, are carried off, and it is supposed the average loss by the petty thieving amounts to many thousand dollars annually.

The reduction of the working force at the Philadelphia Yard began last Saturday, when between 700 and 800 men were discharged. They were taken from all the departments. The force at the Arsenal is also to be lessened. Previous to the discharge, the men in the Yard numbered about 2,000.

A PHILADELPHIA paper says that Secretary Welles has issued orders for the formidable fleet, composing our iron-clad Navy, to lie at the Navy Yard in that city, as soon as they can be taken out on commission. It is said that the reason of the selection of this location for the purpose, is, that salt water injures these vessels by corrosion, and that Philadelphia is the most available fresh-water port.

An officer on board the United States iron-clad *Cincinnati*, at Mobile, sends the following, dated May 11:—Sir: Enclosed I send a list of the most prominent of the Rebel naval officers, yesterday paroled at Nanna Hubba Bluff, on the Tombigbee River. They were surrendered by Commodore E. Farrand to Admiral Thatcher. The gunboats *Nashville* and *Morgan* and naval transports *Baltic* and *Black Diamond* were delivered to us at the same time. All the naval officers were formerly in our navy. The whole number paroled by Fleet Captain E. Simpson were—Officers, 112; men, 309. [The list will be found on the fourth page of the JOURNAL.—Ed.]

The case of the captured blockade runner *Blenheim* was recently decided in the United States District Court of New York. This vessel, was captured at Fort Fisher, after the taking of that fort by our forces, through the ruse of Lieutenant-Commander Cushing, who compelled the signal men to exhibit the usual blockade signals, in consequence of which the blockade-runner ran into the arms of the United States fleet. She was sold with her tackle for \$55,775.22. On motion of the Assistant District Attorney, the decree for the distribution of the net proceeds, \$52,122.45, have been entered, giving half to the United States, and distributing the other half between the *Tristram Shandy*, *Lillian Blumann*, *Occola* and *Geddyburgh*, under the command of Rear-Admiral Porter.

The work of reducing the number of men employed in the Charlestown Navy Yard commenced on Monday. On that day a discharge was made in the machinists' department; on Tuesday in that of the caulkers, blacksmiths and joiners; and Wednesday the boiler-makers and ship carpenters, with other gangs, were reduced. There were about 4,500 men employed in the Yard, and the number will be reduced more than one-quarter. On Saturday the discharge account stood as follows:—Boatbuilders, 14; blockmakers, 8; carpenters, 235; gun carriage-makers, 10; joiners, 21; machinists, 33; boiler-makers, 36; blacksmiths, 74; caulkers, 30; gunners, 7; ropemakers, 37; store laborers, 18; carpenters' laborers, 131; inspectors, 23; yard laborers, 38. Total, 710.

From the tenor of the news brought by the *Moro Castle* from Havana last Wednesday, it is fair to suppose that the sensational career of the *Stonewall* has closed. When the news of her arrival at Havana reached Key West, Acting Rear Admiral STRIBLING joined with Brigadier-General NEWTON in a note to the Captain-General of Cuba, warning him that as the vessel had no Government in existence, the Spanish Government would be held accountable for tolerating piracy, if the *Stonewall* were permitted to proceed to sea. The General replied that the vessel had entered his port damaged in her machinery, and would leave as soon as this was repaired, and good-naturedly reminded his correspondents that neither they nor he were authorized to negotiate on the subject; but that he must obey the latest instructions of his Government, which are dated in 1861, and direct the "strictest neutrality," as understood by the Spaniards. But while the repairs spoken of were in progress, the *Powhatan*, *Aries*, *Connecticut*, and we believe other United States vessels, appeared off the harbor. Captain PAGE, of the *Stonewall*, probably feeling that there were too many for him, made overtures to the Captain-General to surrender his vessel to him on condition that she should never fall into the hands of the United States authorities. The General refused to receive her if conditions were imposed, but agreed to take her as a deposit. This was finally agreed to, and the officers and men were put on shore, a guard of Spanish marines taking custody of the ram. The matter was so arranged that there was no flag flying to be hauled down by Spanish hands. It is further said that Captain BOGGS, of the *Connecticut*, hearing that Captain PAGE wished to surrender on the same terms as those extended to General LEE, sent him a note demanding his surrender, and proffering those terms. The reply was that present instructions from his Government did not permit him to accept the offer of Captain Boggs, and the surrender was made to the Captain-General, as before stated.

GOVERNOR MORTON, of Indiana, has suggested to the Secretary of War the propriety of issuing an order directing that all field, staff and line officers now in the service and about to be mustered out with their commands, who have been promoted and commissioned to higher grades in their respective regiments and companies, but who have not been mustered into said grades by reason of the commands being below the minimum strength, so as mustered-in at the date of their muster-out. It is claimed that the officers have assumed all the responsibilities and discharged the duties connected with positions to which they have been commissioned for meritorious services, and that while their muster-in as proposed would not increase their pay or in any manner affect the Government, it would be regarded by them as a valued compliment, a mark of appreciation and recognition of their faithful services in saving and restoring the country. The co-operation of Governors of other States has been invited to secure the issuance of the order mentioned.

MAJOR-General ANGUS has authorized the commanders of the Districts of Washington and Alexandria to cause a suitable number of experienced and competent officers to be detailed at once in each brigade of their commands, to make a thorough inspection of the regimental and company records therein, particularly muster-rolls and clothing accounts of enlisted men, and all that relates to their bounties and claims for pensions.

COLONEL N. B. Switzer, Sixteenth New York Cavalry, has been brevetted Brigadier-General.]

Do not waste your money buying any of the numerous worthless articles called Gold Pens, which have flooded the market for the last few years, when at lower prices you can get pens which are acknowledged to be the best in the world.

Avoid the shameless upstarts, whose lack of brains compels them to attempt imitation, even to the advertisement. If you want the full value of your money, call on A. MORTON, No. 25 Maiden Lane, or inclose stamp for circular.

KILLED, at Boykin's Mills, near Camden, S. C., April 18, 1865, EDWARD L. STAVENS, First Lieutenant Company H, Fifty-fourth Massachusetts volunteers—twenty-two years old.

Lieutenant STAVENS was a resident of Brighton, Mass., and a member of the Class of 1863, Harvard College. He left college in his senior year to enlist as a private in the Forty-fourth regiment, then raising under the call for nine-months troops, and having served the whole term of the regiment, was mustered out in season to graduate with his class in college. In April, 1864, he entered the service again as Second Lieutenant in the fifty-fourth regiment Massachusetts volunteers, and joined the regiment at Jacksonville, Florida. In March, 1865, he was promoted to First Lieutenant. He commanded a company in the recent expedition in South Carolina under Brigadier General Porter, and was advancing in skirmish line with his men when killed. He fell so near the enemy's works that it was not deemed right to order any one forward to recover the body, but men promptly presented themselves on a call for volunteers for that duty. The body was recovered and buried near the spot where he fell.

Lieutenant STAVENS's death caused a more than ordinary sense of grief among his brother officers. He was respected and beloved by every one in the regiment. His simplicity and frankness of disposition, his social and generous temper, combined with strong principles and an earnest devotion to what he believed just and right, made up an unusually pure and noble character. With perfect simplicity and modesty he united firm convictions and an unhesitating openness in avowing them. As an officer, he was efficient and faithful in the performance of his duties in camp, and fearless and daring in action; and, though he disliked the military profession, and longed for peace and a return home, had no thought of leaving the service until the success of the cause decided. His comrades lament the loss of a brave soldier and a true friend and gentleman.

FIFTY-FOUR.

The Providence Bulletin says:—A few days since the rumor was current in the community that orders had been received for the return of the Naval Academy from Newport to Annapolis. It is said by those in position to know, that the rumor is incorrect, and that the matter remains as before. The air of melancholy that appears upon the fair faces of Newport at mention of the removal of the Naval Academy is a compliment to the cadets that we are proud to convey. In spite of our Providence contemporary, it is reported in quarters more trustworthy, that there is no longer reason to doubt that the United States Naval Academy will be re-established in its old quarters at Annapolis, Md. The midshipmen will again re-assemble at their old rendezvous in the extensive grounds and commodious edifices of Annapolis, probably, after the conclusion of their summer cruise. The U. S. steamer *Shannon*, which has been in active service, is now being fitted up at the Brooklyn Navy Yard for the latter service.

[Special Notice]

WASHINGTON CLAIM AGENT.—Prize Money, Pensions, Bounty, Back Pay, and all other claims due Soldiers or Sailors collected without delay. Officers' accounts with the Ordnance, Quartermaster's and Treasury Departments made out and adjusted. Advances made. HAYES & WHITMAN, No. 215 F street, between 14th and 15th streets, Washington, D. C. Post Office Box 771.

[Special Notice.]

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MARRIET.

[Announcements of marriages should be paid for at the rate of 40¢ each.]

ADAMS—SWELLING.—On Wednesday May 24, by Rev. E. T. Lewis, JAMES W. ADAMS, Jr., late Captain Fourth U. S. Infantry, to Miss EMILY, daughter of the late J. Snelling, Esq.

CLETON—FERGUSON.—In St. Paul's church, Key West, Fla., Thursday morning, May 18, at 11 o'clock, by Rev. O. E. Herrick, Post Chaplain, Lieutenant G. E. W. CLETON, Post Adjutant, to Miss NELLIE A. FERGUSON, of New York city.

AMES—FLEMING.—At Springfield, Mass., May 17, by Rev. Francis Tibbany, Brevet Brigadier-General J. W. AMES, to Miss MARGARET, daughter of B. Rush Plumley, of Philadelphia.

GUILD—WHYTE.—At Melrose, Mass., on the 17th instant, by Rev. H. A. Stevens, CHARLES F. GUILD, U. S. N., to Miss NELLIE M. WHYTE, of Melrose.

MAGRATH—ABRAMS.—On the 21st instant, by Rev. T. A. Fenley, Mr. WILLIAM E. MAGRATH, Co. G, 114th regiment Pennsylvania Volunteers, to Miss EMILY A., daughter of Acting Master R. B. ABRAMS, U. S. N., of Philadelphia.

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FIFTH TRIENNIAL DIVIDEND.

The Board of Directors have this day declared a Dividend of FORTY PER CENT. on the Premiums of the three years ending 4th of March, 1865; and an addition of TWENTY PER CENT. on the amount of all previous Dividends and additions on Policies in force on the 4th of March, 1865, payable in cash with the sums insured, when the sums insured become due, as provided in the Charter.

Triennial Balance Sheet, March 4, 1865.

ASSETS.	
Bonds and Mortgages.....	\$403,500 00
Cash in Manhattan Bank.....	22,230 37
Cash on Temporary Loan.....	33,745 00
United States Securities, viz.:	
Sixes of '81, par.....	\$165,000 00
Sixes, Five-Twenties, par.....	305,000 00
Fives, Ten-Forties, cost.....	14,981 25
One Year Certificates, par.....	51,000 00
Legal Tender, compound	
Interest, par.....	14,200 00
Seven-Thirties, par.....	70,000 00
New York City Bonds, par.....	630,181 25
Brooklyn City Bonds, par.....	24,000 00
Due by Agents.....	42,264 40
Loans on Policies.....	138,181 27
Interest Receivable.....	31,916 73
Real Estate in Brooklyn.....	3,820 00
Deferred Premiums, net.....	50,162 69
	\$1,403,001 71
LIABILITIES.	
Capital.....	\$100,000 00
Dividends of 1853, 1856, 1859, and 1862, with interest.....	195,183 84
All losses known or reported and not paid.....	4,500 00
Re-insurance fund.....	835,451 81
Surplus for dividend of 1865.....	267,866 06
	\$1,403,001 71

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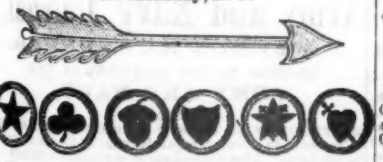
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SUPERINTENDENT'S OFFICE, HOUSEVILLE, VENANGO
CO., PA.
AGENCY, COLONEL MANN'S OFFICE, 240 BROADWAY,
NEW YORK.

CAPITAL STOCK, \$115,000.
WORKING CAPITAL, \$16,000.
NO. SHARES, 11,500. PAR VALUE, \$10.
OFFICERS.
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W. D. MANN, Vice-President.
D. STRATTON, Secretary.
T. S. BECKWIEH, Treasurer.
L. STERNBERG, Superintendent.
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Col. W. D. MANN, New York.
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Dr. G. M. STERNBERG, U. S. Army.

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The lands of this Company consist of four (4)
tracts, each selected with great care.
No. 1. Half acre in fee simple, on the McClintock
Farm, eight rods from Oil Creek, Venango County,
Pa.
No. 2. Two-thirds acre—ninety-nine years lease—
on Buchanan Farm, ten rods front on Oil Creek.
No. 3. Two-thirds acre—ninety-nine years lease—
on Buchanan Farm, ten rods from Oil Creek.
No. 4. One hundred and eighty acres—15 years
lease—in the famous Federal Creek Oil country,
Athens County, Ohio.
No. 1 is in the immediate vicinity of the noted
Cuba Well, and of several other celebrated wells.
Near Lots No. 2 and 3 are the old Shaft Well,
Hammond Well, and many more flowing and pump-
ing wells. A 75 Barrel pumping well has been
struck near these lots since February 1. They are
also near the mouth of Cherry Run. No finer territory
for producing oil exists, than that all around
these three Lots. Every inch of each Lot is boring
territory of the best quality.
No. 4 is in the heart of territory that is rapidly be-
coming known as the choicest of Oil Lands, and bids
fair, of itself, soon to be worth in market, more than
the entire Capital Stock of this Company. A well
producing 100 barrels per day has been struck near
this Lot recently.

PROSPECTS OF THE COMPANY.
All the necessary requisites for the rapid develop-
ment of the lands of the Company are already pro-
cured, and on Lot No. 3 a well is down about three
hundred feet, with a good prospect of a No. 1 well.
The working capital is in Cash, hence work will
proceed and wells be completed without delay.
The Directors feel gratified that they have suc-
ceeded in securing, as Superintendent, Prof. L. Stern-
berg, for many years Principal of Hartwich Semi-
nary, New York, a gentleman well qualified, by his
energy and scientific attainments, for the position.
TO THE ARMY.
This Company is peculiarly the "Army Oil Com-
pany." Its Vice-President is Colonel W. D. Mann,
long an Army officer. Its Secretary, D. Stratton,
formerly a Captain in the Army. Three of its Direc-
tors are, Captain H. Douglass, of the 18th Infantry,
now Chief Mustering and Disbursing Officer for
Ohio, with office at Columbus; Dr. G. M. Stern-
berg, now in charge of U. S. Military Hospital at
Cleveland, O., and Dr. C. Mackenzie, now of same
Hospital. The Stock of the Company is mostly in
hands of Army officers. No better opportunity for
safe and profitable investments can be found by
members of the Army than this Company offers.
Any communication from the Army, to either of
the above-named Army officers, will be cheerfully
answered, and any desired information furnished.

SALE OF STOCK.
As the lands of this Company are oil lands, and
worth in the aggregate more than the entire Capital
Stock, at its par value, only \$10,000 of Stock will be
sold, and that only at par.
Stock can be purchased at Principal Office, in
Cleveland; at the New York Agency; of the Super-
intendent; or by addressing either of the Directors.
Officers or soldiers in the field who wish to pur-
chase stock in this Company can send Treasury
Notes, Drafts or Paymaster's Checks, by mail to
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or to D. STRATTON, Cleveland, O., on receipt of
which certificates of stock will be forwarded to their
friends at home or to themselves in the field, as may
be directed.

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NET INCREASE IN CASH ASSETS LAST
YEAR,
\$1,770,149 87.
[Assets, Feb. 1, 1865,
\$12,235,407 86.]

Premiums received dur-
ing the year.....\$1,904,564 66
Interest received during
the year 1864..... 945,281 84—\$2,849,846
Invested in United States
Stocks..... 4,915,921 25
Bonds and Mortgage and
Real Estate..... 5,827,991 13
Cash on Hand and in
Bank..... 1,023,534 25
Due from Agents..... 31,978 05
Interest accrued not due,
deferred premiums, &c. 435,993 18—\$12,235,407 86
This Company offers peculiar advantages to those
wishing to insure, as will be seen in circulars to be
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Head Office, or to the Company's Agents.

ALL THE POLICIES OF THIS COMPANY PARTICIPATE
IN THE SURPLUS PREMIUMS WHICH HAVE EXCEEDED
THOSE OF ANY OTHER COMPANY. Life, Endowment
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The rates of premium are LOWER than those of
most companies.
Particular attention is called to the table of rates
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Cashier,
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Medical Examiners,
MINTURN POST, M.D., and ISAAC L. KIP, M.D.
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RICHARD A. MCCURDY.

Applications and communications from persons in
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and Delaware.
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After a thorough trial of more than ten years, the time-pieces manufactured by the American Watch Co., of Waltham, Mass., have gained a firm hold upon the favor of the public, and now, no less than 150,000 of them are speaking for themselves in the pockets of the people. From a very insignificant beginning the business has increased until we are justified in stating that WE MAKE MORE THAN ONE HALF OF all the watches sold in the United States. Repeated enlargements of our factory buildings, and the labor of 700 operatives, still find us unable to supply the constantly increasing demand.

We refer to these facts only for the purpose of properly introducing another subject relative to our manufacture of watches. Hitherto our chief object has been to make good watches for the million at the lowest possible price—something to take the place of the make-believe watches called "Amers," "Lepines," "English Patent Levers," &c., annually thrown upon this market, in countless numbers by European workshops—watches which are the refuse of their factories, unsaleable at home and perfectly worthless everywhere.

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We continue to manufacture our other well-known qualities under the following names: "APPLETON, TRACY & CO.," "P. S. BARTLETT," and the "Soldier's Watch," "W. M. ELLERY." The latter, the lowest priced watch we make, is a substantial, reliable time-piece, cased in sterling silver—hunting pattern—and is not liable to get out of order. All the above-described watches, including the finest, which is named "AMERICAN WATCH COMPANY," are sold by watch dealers generally throughout the country.

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